MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, FOR A SOCIETY OF FARMERS, AT QUINCY HALL, SOUTH MARKET STREET:::::WM. BUCKMINSTER, OF FRAMINGHAM, EDITOR.

VOL. 3. BOSTON, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1844. NO. 24.

A CONSOLIDATION OF THE
MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN,
AND THE
YANKEE FARMER.

TERMS, $2,00 in advance—if payment is delayed longer than three months $2,50 will be charged.

☞ Papers not discontinued till arrearages are paid.

☞ All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor at Boston.

☞ Advertising on reasonable terms.

AGRICULTURE.

Meeting in the State-House.

On Tuesday, the 12th inst., the farmers held another meeting in the State-House. The Hon. Mr. Quincy presided, and it is but justice to state that he has uniformly manifested a great interest in the cause of Agriculture, the art of arts—the mainspring of our prosperity.

After devoting the whole day to the arduous task of presiding at the Senate board, he has kindly lent his influence to sustain the good, the righteous cause in which we are all interested, and in which three fourths of our population are actually engaged. Mr. Quincy has failed but once, through the whole session, to cheer us by his presence and to enliven, by his wit, the subject of debate, growing dull in some instances by the prosing harangues of people who, without any practical knowledge, exhibit their persons for display, and waste the time of the patient audience.

Mr. Quincy observed that the subject for the evening was poultry, and as the hour for the meeting had passed we must be scratching.

Mr. COLE said the meat, the feathers, and the eggs of poultry were of much value. In all New England these amounted to more than the pork made here. And in Rhode Island in particular, it amounts to more than double the value of their pork. He thought it important for farmers to raise poultry for their own use, as they could then make a dish of their pork and poultry which would be palatable and wholesome.

He thought science was necessary in the management of poultry as well as in the management of bees. He named several kinds of fowls—the Bantam, kept principally for curiosity—the Frizzle fowl, with a bushy head that could make but little progress in a grain-field—the Guinea hen, restless and laying her eggs abroad, her flesh too dark to sell in the market—the Game breed, flesh good, lays small eggs, fights to the last, even the young chicks—the Malay breed, very large, large eggs, coarse flesh—the Bucks county, a large Pennsylvania fowl, not great layers, flesh not good, mischievous.

He thought this breed, caponized, was the largest kind, weighing 17 or 18 pounds, and requiring more than one year to attain to its full size. He spoke of the Booby hen that has been recommended as a good layer; the Creole breed; the Poland, or Top-nots, black, with a white tuft on its head. He thought yellow legged poultry more saleable here than other kinds, but not in England. He thought the Dorking fowl the best of any; he knew a hen to leave her eggs for seven hours and then hatch them.

He recommended shutting hens up and letting them have cabbage and other vegetables in winter, as well as grain. His plan to keep off rats that destroy them, was to place a glass over a hole that they had made in a partition, then they would be satisfied with looking through, instead of making another hole near it, and they would be more likely to make the next hole at a distance.

Mr. STONE, of Beverly, said as no one else seemed ready to advocate the cause of poultry, he would come to the scratch. He had not kept much poultry, but he knew people who had, and many tales were told that he had heard from others. He recommended lamp oil to cure the pip, and ducking to cure any inclination to sit too long. And he advised to let them have no salt.

Hon. Mr. COOK, the Senator from Berkshire, said he did not expect to speak this evening, but he would say one word on poultry before he left the city. He thought more interest was taken in this subject than formerly on account of the large figures run up in the statistical reports. He said it was not uncommon for people, when the census was taken, to give very loose and careless accounts to the officers, under an idea that the government of the U. S. was too officious in its scrutinies into small matters.

He did not agree in all the statements that had been made. He thought it made but little difference in the laying, whether roosters were kept with them or not. As to the number of fowls that should be kept to make them profitable on a farm, much depended on the quantity of grain that was raised and scattered about the barn. Too many may be kept as some keep too many sheep. In N. York some large farmers keep 100 fowls as profitably as others could 10 or 15.

As to letting fowls have freedom he agreed they did much better than when shut up. He thought stimulating food necessary. A neighbor of his says he needs to feed much less when he is ploughing and exposing the angle worms, of which fowls are very fond.

A Hiatus here occurring THE PRESIDENT said, he hoped we should not have occasion to complain so much of *sitting* members as some had of sitting hens, and he invited, to the rescue,

Col. THAYER, of Braintree, who said he had been in the practice of keeping poultry to some extent for 40 years past. The Dorking fowl he thought better than any he had kept. Many kinds of natives are good, much better than others.

As to the most suitable number to be kept together it depends wholly on your room, they must have space in proportion to numbers. Meat of some kind is absolutely necessary, they will die without meal. Salt is bad; damaged or wet grain will not injure if not wet in salt water. Roosters he finds make no difference as to inclination to sit, but hens will lay better without them.

Col. Thayer has an acre of ground fenced off for his poultry, and they are admitted to his stables. They are not like sheep which catch diseases from each other when large flocks are kept together.

As to profit some have thought a half dozen of hens will give as much as a cow. A neighbor of his began with nothing but a few hens, and by his skill and management he had made himself independent. One branch of his business was to purchase eggs when they were quite low and keep them till they became dear in the markets. The system which he pursued to preserve them was kept secret for a long time; but it is now known to be a very simple plan. He used nothing but lime and salt, in the proportion of one quart of salt to four of lime—these were dissolved in water and made of the consistency of cream.

Col. T. said he had kept many geese; he has crossed the breed, joining the wild gander and the tame goose, and he has made the business of raising them profitable. He has made them weigh eighteen pounds each, and has sold them as high as three dollars. He said these mongrel geese are best for market.

Mr. MERIAM of Auburn, would inquire what remedies had been made use of in case of diseases He had given skimmed milk to good advantage. He said a near neighbor had a sick hen, and he administered to her one of Brandreth's pills, but it did not operate; then he gave another and he cured the hen. He talked of publishing in the papers this wonderful cure for the benefit of the inventor; but he had not done it [*Note*—we publish this without fee. Mr. Brandreth is informed that none of his pills have had the honor of such a notice before. Ed.]

Col. THAYER answered that the complaint called Gapes consists in the choking up of the windpipe with numerous small worms that are found there. He had made use of a feather, dipped it in the spirits of turpentine and then applied it to the windpipe. Sometimes it will cure the fowl but not always.

Mr. KNOWLES, the member from Eastham, said a neighbor of his had fed his poultry in such a manner that his corn netted him $1,25 per. bushel. He thought, however, that the time is past for turning corn here to so good account. People from the west, where grain is cheap, can now send on poultry and eggs at very little expense, and we shall not be able to compete with them.

Dr. GARDNER, of Sekonk remarked that this is a very interesting subject. He had kept a large number of fowls, but he did not meet with much success when he kept them shut up; he had but a few eggs. But he has latterly let them run out with his farm stock, and go to the river which runs by him, and they lay better.

He found it difficult to bring up turkies; he had as many as 150 young ones, but nearly all perished before they grew up.

Mr. COOK said turkies are very delicate when small, but after they have come to a certain age they are very hardy; it is surprising to see how quick they perceive insects and catch them. They must live on something besides grain.

Mr. DODGE was satisfied that meat was absolutely necessary; with that you may have eggs enough. He had been so unfortunate as to have young turkies without feathers, unable to bear the cold or the heat of the sun. He thought he must cross the breed.

☞ A correspondent in the town of Plympton writes us that he has been a correspondent "of agricultural and other papers for more than 40 years, and he would now give more for the comments of the editor of the Ploughman than all he himself ever wrote on the subject." He advises all correspondents to be careful and give no erroneous advice—and he hopes the Argus eyes of the editor will continue to watch and correct any errors that may appear to lead astray "the most respectable class of people on the habitable globe." Our correspondent will oblige us by giving some facts relative to the cultivation of his farm and garden, and will please accept our thanks for his good opinion of our efforts to circulate correct information.

KILLING LICE IN HEN-HOUSES. Col. Thayer of Braintree said, at the meeting on Tuesday, that he had one hen house which he kept very tight and warm and that his hens would lay there in winter as well as in summer; and that he occasionally let out his hens, put a pot of burning charcoal in and shut the house tight. In this way he destroys all the vermin that are adhering to the walls.

☞ We have now brought our agricultural meetings to a close for the present. Or as the president had it, we have adjourned to the second Tuesday of January next; when all patriotic farmers will attend, or at least show favor to our efforts to improve the agriculture of our country.

☞ If you have any lambs coming along this month, they will require your special care and attention. In plain English, we would say, that they have no business here so early in the season, but as accidents will happen in the best of ——— sheep-folds, why it is our duty to take the wisest course, and see that no loss accrues from neglect of the dam or its young. Keep them warm and dry, and well fed.

Some farmers prefer to have their pigs report themselves in March. If you have warm and dry styes, you can get along very well with them, but without such conveniences, you will lose them, for a pig is a tender *concern* when first born. See to this business yourself, and not trust it to your boy, for, nine times in ten you might as well trust a hog to look after a boy as a boy to take care of a hog—not that the boy should be exempted from any care of the kind, but let the boy attend to the hog, and you *attend* to both. We think we have given *grave* and weighty advice enough for the present. It isn't time yet for chickens or ducks or goslins—and so we will rest the matter here, and take breath for another barn-yard homily by and by. [Maine Farmer.

CHEAP PUDDINGS. A lady has sent us the following recipe for making good puddings.—We know that she is skillful in making puddings of the best kind, and so we publish them for the benefit of our readers. It is against the law for Editors to eat any thing of the kind but *sawdust*, or we should be tempted to try it ourselves.

RECIPE. Take 1 qt. of milk—3 eggs—2 heaped spoonful of sugar—2 do. flour. Boil the milk and put in the ingredients while it is boiling. [Ibid.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HARD COWS, HARD QUESTIONS.

MR. EDITOR. I notice that your "columns are open" for the discussion of all proper topics connected with agriculture, tree culture, cow culture, and sundry other kinds of culture, all of which are proper subjects to occupy attention, and among the rest, perhaps there is no one of more importance than that of "hard cows," which I suppose would come under the head of cow culture. Under this head therefore I purpose to start off, and to note down such thoughts upon the subject as might seem to be called for by my contemporaries, hoping, by so doing, to be acknowledged as a common co-partner in the "valuable hints" of the association, and to be entitled to all the benefits and privileges of the most favored co-operator.

Had I the power to choose, I would have attended personally, at the State House, and given my thoughts *viva voce*; in this way you are aware, I could have entered the lists, with those now engaged there upon similar topics, with equal advantages for popular favor; but fortune has otherwise decided, and I must abide the result.

I say then that hard cows are a nuisance and should be reckoned among many other evils common to the present day, such as tight lacing, chewing tobacco, &c., but how to get rid of the evil is a question which has puzzled others, as well as ourselves, and probably will continue to afflict us until the breed is more thoroughly expurgated; but the question still is, what is the *cause* of it—just as though the *cause* was of more consequence than the *cure*,—let us be wise, and bring up our forces to the cure.

According to the Thomsonians, there is but one cause, or one disease in creation and that is "obstruction." Now is there not "obstruction" in the matter of hard cows? One of your correspondents I see has broken ground in the right quarter, and all that is wanting to ensure success, is perseverance with a little more knowledge; the "pine plugs in the teat holes" were all right, excepting they were too short; who would think of filling his cider mug, by boring half through the head of the barrel! There is no danger, drive the taps into the bag so as to clear all "obstructions" and let them stick till milking, then draw out, and let the milk run, and then screw up as before; by this process you kill several birds with one stone; three fourths of the time expended in milking is lopped off at once, besides preventing all wastage (provided your tops sit close) and sore teats, warts, and scabs will vanish forever.

There are many other hard points which I have found difficult to get over, and shall be obliged to adopt the modern mode of giving information, by asking questions. Can you tell why a cow, when you are driving her along the streets and are just going to meet a horse and carriage, will, in nine cases out of ten, whip right across the way to the other side, hardly in time to clear herself from the vehicle? And again, why, in case there are puddles of water along the high way, she chooses to tramp right through the water, and oblige you to follow in her wake, or dodge by you? Is not this outrageous, especially in dog-day heat? Another thing, why do cows usually prefer, when they lie down at night, to locate in their "droppings" rather than in a clean place, thereby bedaubing themselves and their milking apparatus, with a very unseemly substance much to the annoyance of the milkers? The foregoing queries, and many others that might be mentioned, are as much unsettled now, as they were before the days of rail roads, and I see not, but that unless some one digs into the subject, we are like to remain in darkness for sometime to come. Remainder next week. PUB. DOC.

Ashburnham, March 5th, 1844.

☞ We find, on inquiry, that a large number of farmers have ventured to insert wooden plugs into the teats of "hard cows." One tells us there is no need of opening the teat farther than one inch from the end.

As to the queries proposed by our correspondent we may not be able to answer them satisfactorily. Many years ago we learned *why a hen runs across a road*,—because she finds it easier than to go round. Whether this principle may not govern a cow in the road, others may determine.

Well bred cows do not prefer to lie in filth when you give them liberty to choose a soft bed. But if the only alternative is a hard plank floor they act wisely in choosing an easier bed though it be dirty. You never find a cow at large lying in a puddle, even in hot weather. They will *stand* in a brook till their hips are washed clean, but they never lie down there;—nor will they lie on boards, or planks, or shingles. But they will lie on ploughed ground because they find it an easy bed. [Editor.

A ROCKY BUSH PASTURE.

MR. EDITOR. Dear Sir: I find in your valuable paper much information to farmers and other men on various subjects which leads me to make the following inquiry.

As I own about 15 acres of land (occupied as pasture) which is over (or a large portion of it) to brush, the whortleberry, barberry, and low or sweet laurel, and the earth as full of stones both great and small as a dog is with fleas.

Now, Sir, I wish to be informed through your valuable columns which is the cheapest and most faithful way to clear or destroy said brush and bring the lot into feeding ground. Some people tell me that to apply 40 bushels of salt to the acre will do it, but I wish to hear what you have to say about it.

Your servant,
BUSHWHACKER.

N. E. Middleborough, March 6th, 1844.

☞ Friend Bushwhacker is advised to let his land run up to wood to hide and destroy the under brush. If there is an acre or two that will readily admit the plough put the plough in and make something of it. Killing bushes with a scythe is generally unprofitable farming.

Very rocky land, at a distance from the buildings, ought never to be cleared for pasture. Cut the wood off and let the sprouts make a new forest immediately. [Editor.

SETTING TREES.

MR. EDITOR,—Dear Sir: I see in the last discussion, in the State House, on the subject of fruit trees, there seems to have been a difficulty in determining what season of the year is the best to transplant fruit trees; and you observe that no one has made trial of different modes so as to come at any satisfactory conclusions on the subject.

I wish to inform your numerous readers that I have tried fall and spring setting, and found from actual observation, that trees set in the spring will start much quicker and grow much better than those set in the fall; and the reason is this; when you take up trees in the fall, after the sap has ceased to flow, you of course rob them of a part of the roots, especially the small fibres which supply the tree with nourishment, and the consequence is that it is a long time before the tree starts and you lose the greater part of the year's growth. But trees taken up in the spring after the sap begins to flow and the buds have become swollen, these have life and action, which will immediately send out new fibres, and if they are set out immediately after they are taken up, and the roots not left to dry, the buds will soon open and the growth go on in many instances as well as though they had not been moved.

Yours with respect,
BENJAMIN WHEELER.

☞ Major Wheeler has been very successful in setting trees. [Editor.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

MR. EDITOR:—I propose in this communication to submit for your consideration and criticism, my views upon the subject of pruning Fruit trees, more particularly the *Apple*.

The opinions and suggestions which I shall offer are intended for the benefit of the community and if deemed inconsistant with the views of others I hope to be corrected. Experience and observation has induced me to believe, that although much has been said and written upon the subject, still, there are those who may learn some wisdom and acquire a more thorough knowledge of their fruit trees in regard to the most suitable season and manner of pruning, if they will give the subject the attention its importance merits.

It is my object to communicate, what I think, I know, from experience; and if any one derives advantage, I shall feel amply rewarded. I hope and trust that no one will place undue confidence in what I shall offer. The subject is of much more consequence (in my humble estimation) than most people imagine, therefore let it have due consideration. From my boyhood days to the present time, I have devoted more or less of my time to the management of fruit trees, such as raising in the nursery, propagating in various ways, and pruning at different seasons by way of experiment as recommended by acknowledged eminent authors on Horticulture.

I have become sanguine in my opinion as it respects the best time and mode of pruning apple trees in order to produce the most beneficial results—and I firmly believe that any one, who will try the experiment will agree with me.

Many writers recommend pruning in March, and others, as late in the season as June. I cannot approve of either; experience has taught me that the former is quite too early, and the latter too late, unless, the course I shall recommend, be adopted, then it may be said that I approve of both. I propose and recommend as the safest and most advantageous manner, particularly where much pruhing is required to go over the trees twice, viz: the first time in March, or earlier, if more convenient, and lastly in June; if the trees require but a slight pruning, they, having been properly attended in previous seasons, it is of much less consequence, but then May or June is the most suitable time; but where a heavy pruning is to take place, and large limbs to be taken off, it should be done before the sap moves or the buds start, and the limbs should be cut about a foot from the main trunk or branch at this season, and during the time the trees are in bloom these stubs should be cut off close to the trunk of the tree, with a fine sharp saw, leaving the surface smooth as possible, and the bark solid around the wound; this will facilitate the process of healing, &c. The advantages, derived from this manner, are many; for, by taking off the large branches early before the buds start, you are able to separate them from the tree without injury to buds remaining, and do not rob the tree of sap as you would, if it was not done until May or June; if you cut close in March, you leave the wound exposed to the dry wind and sun which would require (if ever healed over) double the number of years, it would if made, when there was a full flow of sap, and the tree in foliage.

I think no one can doubt that it is important to prune at that season of the year, that will do the least injury to the remaining buds, and will be the most favorable to healing the wound: by cropping your limbs early and cutting close in May or June, the object is best accomplished, and the tree is not robbed of a portion of sap that it would necessarily be, if suffered to remain until May or June. To experiment for your own satisfaction, amputate a good sized limb close to the body in March and then in June, take another and watch the process of healing; it will be found, that the process of healing will be farther advanced in ten days after, upon the wound made in June, than in three months after, upon the wound made in March. I have not time at present to enumerate other great advantages to be gained by pruning at a proper season; a reflecting mind can easily know them in imagination.

Yours truly,
IBRAHIM BARTLETT.

Quincy, March 2d, 1844.

☞ We feel under much obligation to our Quincy correspondent for his valuable contributions to our paper. One sentence from a gentleman of experience is worth a hundred from those who speculate on any subject.

It may seem too much trouble to go over the ground twice to trim an orchard; but it should be considered there is much more leisure in March than in May, and that a beginning may well be made before the snow is off, and when the limbs may be cut up for wood and put out of the way.

As to the healing of the wound we have long been satisfied that the doctrine of our correspondent is good. We presume he would not recommend cutting large limbs; indeed there will be no need of this if the orchard is attended to annually, or once in two years.

Among the thousands of wild notions afloat it is a relief to read something rational on the subject of fruit trees. How much valuable time is lost in transplanting and in grafting by those who take not good counsel? Nothing is wanting but the exercise of good judgment in planting and in grafting; but good judgment is not often inhaled with the mother's milk; it is perfected by close attention and the due exercise of reason.

Mr. B. will much oblige us and the public also by a continuance of his favors. Should he communicate anything that does not agree precisely with our own views on any subject, we shall willingly give it a place in our paper. Truth is often elicited by the most clashing discussions.

As there are different modes of grafting we should be well pleased to learn from Mr. B. the system which he has practiced upon with marked success. [Editor.

PROFITS ON FATTENING OXEN.

MR. EDITOR,—I saw in your paper of Feb. 24th, an account of fattening a Cow, which proved to be rather an unprofitable business, but I like the plan of looking things in the face, and knowing occasionally what our articles cost us. Last November I had a pair of oxen which I had worked hard through the season. I had no use for them during the winter, and the last of Nov. I offered them for sale at $45,00 but could find no purchaser. December 1st, I commenced feeding them for beef, keeping an account of what grain and roots they consumed. One was slaughtered the 8th, the other the 28th of Feb. After a few weeks feeding, they consumed but very little hay. The account stands thus:

Value of oxen, Dec. 1st,	$45,00
I gave them 50 bush. meals made from ears of corn, at 40c.,	20,00
Also 29 bush. potatoes and carrots, at 20c.,	5,80
Hay estimated at 1 1-2 tons, at $10,	15,00
	$85,80
Cr.—by 2,132 lbs. beef, at 4c., hide and tallow included,	$85,28
Loss on oxen,	,52

The meal as stated above, was made from ears of corn. I carried 72 lbs. of ears to mill and had 1 bushel and 23 quarts of meal returned, after the toll was taken out. Corn has been sold in our village at 70 cts. per bushel by the load; so I called the meal 40c. Hay is worth $12 delivered. I prefer using my hay upon my farm at $10, to selling it at $12.

Respectfully yours,
ABEL F. ADAMS.

Fitchburg, March 6, 1844.

☞ Mr. Adams has made a very fair estimate of the expense of fatting, so far as we can judge.—As beef has been sold for two years past no one could calculate on very great profit in fattening.—The valuable manure that is made by all animals when fed high should always be taken into consideration on counting the profits. [Editor.

[For the Ploughman.]

THE FARMER BOY.

TUNE—*Old Queen Bess.*

How fresh unto my mind is the reminiscence now,
Of the merry, merry days, when I rode the horse to plough;
I went of errands up and down, in weather foul and fair,
And, did a husking happen, you might always find me there.
O, the very many pleasant days, when I was blithe and young;
A little, harmless farmer boy, I whistled and I sung!

I lived with Deacon Dakin, and he taught me how to mow,
How to plough, and how to harrow, how to plant, and how to hoe,
How to reap, and how to bind, and how to load the hay and grain,
How to stook it too, when need there was, to keep it from the rain.
O, the very many pleasant days, when I was blithe and young;
A little, harmless farmer boy, I whistled and I sung!

I angled down the rillet, and went nutting on the hill,
And, when the rye and Indian failed, they'd send me off to mill.
I milked the brindled heifer, and fed the bonny cows,
Though sometimes I was careless, and so tumbled off the mows.
O, the very many pleasant days, when I was blithe and young;
A little, harmless farmer boy, I whistled and I sung!

A pair of bright and noble beeves, a stout and nervous nag,
Made out the Deacon's sturdy team, that ne'er was known to lag.
I could haw it,—I could gee it, I could back, and go ahead;
Ay, none could go before me with the plough, or cart, or sled.
O, the very many pleasant days, when I was blithe and young;
A little, harmless farmer boy, I whistled and I sung!

On Sundays I the gelding always harnessed in the chaise,
When the deacon and the deaconess were quickly on their ways.
The family, both one and all, to church ne'er failed to go—
The reason, if one staid at home, the deacon, fain would know.
O, the very many pleasant days, when I was blithe and young;
A little, harmless farmer boy, I whistled and I sung!

Profanity and impudence, the riot and the row,
With other immoralities, too much in fashion now,
Monstrosity would then be called, and cause both quake and tear,
Lest it might presage to the land calamity was near.
O, the very many pleasant days, when I was blithe and young;
A little, harmless farmer boy, I whistled and I sung!

Good manners then among the boys was reckoned not as now;
For, if the parson came along, we always made a bow.
Then *yes, Sir—no, Sir*, was the style and language of the day:
Respect to our superiors we never failed to pay.
O, the very many pleasant days, when I was blithe and young;
A little, harmless farmer boy, I whistled and I sung!

The great, round table then they sat, with good, old Yankee fare;
And no one e'er complained at all that he had not his share.
Bean-porridge, apple-grunt, and mush, baked pumpkin, succotash;
Brown bread and sometimes johnnycake, or good potato mash.
O, the very many pleasant days, when I was blithe and young;
A little, harmless farmer boy, I whistled and I sung!

The Deacon read his bible much, but also read the print;
And no one better could relate the matter that was in't.
I think he was a Christian, and a politician too;
Because to pay the printer's bill he never failed to do.
O, the very many pleasant days, when I was blithe and young;
A little, harmless farmer boy, I whistled and I sung!

But I am growing tedious, and I think it time to stop;
So now, for sake of brevity, I'll sum the matter up.
The old all think that "former days were better days than these:"
If so or not, I still will chant my burden, if you please.
O, the very many pleasant days, when I was blithe and young;
A little, harmless farmer boy, I whistled and I sung!

CUI.

☞ How is the granary? Have you obtained what amount of seed grain you want?—grass seed and other seeds for use by and by? And how is it about grafts? Now is the time to have grafts cut and labelled and packed away in a safe place; that is, where they will not dry up, nor where the rats can get at them. We once took pains to procure some choice grafts, dipped the ends of them into beeswax, and put them in the cellar. When the time for setting them came, we went to get them, when lo! the rats had seized upon them, and carried them off. We afterwards pulled some of the twigs from one of their holes in the wall, but they had been gnawed into and spoiled. Whether they were attracted to them by the wax, or whether they were desirous of a little browse, or whether they were impelled by the spirit of mischief, which seems to be part and parcel of a rat we never ascertained. [Maine Farmer.

LIME spots on woollen clothes, may be completely removed by strong vinegar. The vinegar effectually neutralises the lime, but does not generally affect the color of the cloth. Dark cloth, the color of which has been completely destroyed in spots six inches square, has thus had its original color completely restored.

Cattle Show at Bridgewater,

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 25th, 1844.

List of Premiums proposed by the
PLYMOUTH CO. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Premiums Claimable in Future Years.

No. 1. To the person who shall, on the 1st of Sept., 1845, have the largest quantity of land in the best state of preparation for English mowing which was swamp land or fresh meadow, June 1st., 1844, $15

2. Second premium, 10

3. Third do Mr. Colman's Report of European tour.

4. For the most accurate experiment in the use of Lime. Claimant required to select one acre of land of even quality; the manure for one half acre to be prepared as follows, viz:—As soon as the frost is out of the ground next spring, take fifteen cart loads of Muck or meadow mud and five loads of manure from stock, and five casks of Lime—let the lime be slacked so as to become fine, then carefully mix the whole together. At planting time spread sixteen loads of the above on the furrow, mix it well with the soil by cultivating or harrowing, and put the remainder in the hill or drill at planting. Put the same quantity of the same kind of manure, excepting the lime, on the other half acre. Let the whole be planted to corn, the second year be sowed to English grain and grass seed, the third and fourth years mowed, and let the produce of each half acre be weighed and kept separate. Payable in 1846, 25

5. Second premium, 15

6. For the most careful and satisfactory experiment in the use of Plaster of Paris on one acre of land, payable in 1847, 20

7. Second premium, 12

8. For the most accurate experiment in the use of Salt on one fourth part of an acre, payable in 1845, 10

9 Second premium, 7

Experiment in the use of salt as manure, select one fourth part of an acre of dry land. Prepare two compost heaps, as follows; three loads in each heap:—In one heap mix one bushel of salt, and in the other put the same kind of manure and no salt. Put one heap on one half the lot, the other heap on the other half. Plant one half of each part to corn, the other half to potatoes, next spring. The year after sow grain and grass seed, and on the part on which salt was used the year before, sow half a bushel of salt on the ground, and sow the same quantity of salt the third year in the spring. Keep the crops separate and weigh and keep an account.

10. For the most satisfactory experiment to determine the best time in the year for cutting timber to ensure durability, payable in 1850, 25

11. Second premium, 12

Six samples of timber shall be cut the first year in different months, according to the judgment of the experimenter; the sticks shall be not less than eight feet in length, nor less than six inches square, all to be of the same dimensions and as near equal as possible with respect to sap wood. These samples to be equally exposed to the weather until 1850. In 1845 the experimenter shall hew out another set of samples cut in different months from the first and expose in the same manner until 1850. The experimenter shall also at the same time he cuts and hews a stick of timber, cut a sapling of the same kind of wood and expose with the timber unbarked. Claims to these premiums numbered 1, 2, 3, 6 and 7, must be made to MORRILL ALLEN, Pembroke, on or before April 15th, 1844.

12. For the most extensive Forest, of any sort of trees, suitable for timber, raised from the seed, not less than 1000 trees to the acre, which shall be in the most flourishing condition, and more than five years old in September, 1845, 50

13. Second premium for the same object, 30

14. Third do do 20

15. For the best plantation of Oak or other Forest trees, suitable for ship timber, not less than 1000 trees per acre, to be raised from the seed, which shall be in the most thriving condition, and more than three years old in September, 1847, 40

16. Second premium for the same object, 25

Premiums not demanded within a year, will be considered as generously given to promote the objects of the Society. And on all premiums above five dollars, awarded to gentlemen not members of the Society, the Treasurer is directed to make a deduction of twenty-five per cent., to increase the funds.

The Trustees will not consider themselves obliged by the terms of the above offers, to give a premium in any case, when it shall be evident there has been no competition, nor more than ordinary exertion.

All entries for premiums may be made by letters, post paid. Letters unpaid, will not be considered.

By order of the Trustees,
MORRILL ALLEN,
ANTHONY COLLAMORE.

Bridgewater, Jan., 1844.

Officers Elected October 4, 1843.

Nathaniel M. Davis, President; William Bourne, Vice President; Anthony Collamore do; Jesse Perkins, Recording Secretary; Barth. Brown, Cor. do; Artemas Hale, Treasurer.

Trustees, Chosen October 4, 1843.

Morrill Allen, Pembroke; Isaac Alden, East Bridgewater; Silvanus Bourne, Wareham; Dion Bryant, Bridgewater; Joseph Chamberlain, East Bridgewater; Joshua Eddy, Middleborough; Horace Collamore, Pembroke; Benjamin B. Howard, West Bridgewater; Seth Sprague, Jr., Duxbury; J. P. Thompson, Halifax; Abram Washburn, Bridgewater; Jared Whitman, Abington.

Supervisor, Morrill Allen.

Committee to correspond with the Supervisor.

Isaac Alden, Silvanus Bourne, Anthony Collamore, John Collamore, Nathaniel M. Davis, Joshua Eddy, Benjamin Ellis, Artemas Hale, Church C. Truant, Martin Hayward, John E. Howard, Freeman P. Howland, Charles Josselyn, Paul L. Nichols, Jesse Perkins, Joseph Richardson, James Ruggles, Seth Sprague, Jr., Jabez P. Thompson, Samuel A. Turner, Jared Whitman, Thomas Weston.

Committees for awarding Premiums.

Improvements. Isaac Alden, Thomas Weston, Horace Collamore.

Produce. Anthony Collamore, Benj. B. Howard, Abram Washburn.

Working Oxen and Steers. Peter Salmond, Waldo Hayward, Ebenezer Pratt.

Stock. George W. Wood, John Tilden, Isaac Pratt.

Beef Cattle. Nahum Snell, Nathan Whitman, Benjamin Hobart.

Ploughing. Joseph Kingman, Aurora W. Oldham, Stafford Sturtevant.

Dairy. William Dunbar, John E. Howard, Josiah Whitman.

Manufactures. Morton Eddy, Charles Mitchell, Ebenezer Pickens.

Inventions. Solomon Hayward, Joseph Chamberlain, Lewis Kenny.

Fruits and Vegetables. Bartholomew Brown, F. P. Howland, Nahum Washburn.

Fancy Articles. Nahum Stetson, Joseph A. Hyde, Benjamin King.

Cocoons and Silk. Philo Leach, Seba Howard, Jared Whitman.

Arrangements. Abram Washburn, 2d, Abram Washburn, Horace Ames

Auditors of Accounts. Dion Bryant, Charles Mitchell.

Nominations. Artemas Hale, Abram Washburn, Dion Bryant.

Marshalls. Jabez Harden, Levi Washburn, Philip E. Hill, Philip D. Kingman, Carver Washburn, Virgil Ames.

☞ Prepare that pile of cedar that the boys have got together for fencing, as soon as you can leave the wood-pile. Mortise the posts, splice the rails, sharpen the stakes, and pile them all up in a convenient place, ready to be had at any time. Don't put it off till planting time; for an hour then is worth two of the present. Get up what lumber you have at the mill, as fast as it is sawed, and "stick it up" in good order. Millers are always *honest* men, and it hurts their feelings to have your lumber in their way, and have you bothering them in the summer, and scolding because this pile of boards or that stock of joist comes up missing, as it sometimes will in the best of neighborhoods, where lumber is *worth hauling off*.—[Maine Farmer.

A VISIT TO A LOGGING CAMP.

We recently joined a little neighboring party, for a visit to a logging camp in the town of Eddington. The drive through the thick woods in the winding logging road, with its multitude of cradle knolls, was quite amusing, and on arriving at the camp the hospitality of the owner, Mr. Luke S. Mills, was unbounded. As the mode of living in the woods of Maine, in the winter, may not be known to all our readers, we will give a brief description. The camp is built of logs, about 30 feet long and 20 feet wide, with an opening in the centre of the roof, built up chimney like, about 6 feet long and 4 feet wide, to allow the passage of smoke, and admit light.

The entrance to the camp is through a door in the end about 4 feet square. The fire is built upon the floor in the centre of the camp—two logs about 4 ft. long are placed crossways and about 8 feet apart, upon these are rolled two large hard wood logs about 10 feet long and 2 feet apart, and this place is filled with huge brands and small wood, while underneath there is glowing bushels of live coals. This fire is kept up night and day. At the end of the camp opposite the door is the table with a long bench upon each side. Each man has a tin plate and pint dipper with the necessary implements for table use.—One side of the camp is appropriated to the sleeping department, between which and the fire is a long permanent seat, known from time immemorial as the "deacon seat." In this space say 7 feet wide, and the length of the camp, is placed a bed of hemlock boughs, blankets, buffalo skins, &c. Here the whole company sleep with their feet to the fire. On the opposite side of the camp is stowed the beef, pork, molasses, meal, beans and flour barrels, and the necessary utensils for cooking. There is a passage way all around the fire, and the cellar is a hole dug under the table.

The presiding genius of this establishment is the cook, who is always known and addressed by the title of "Captain." He prides himself upon the excellence of his baked beans, his "light" bread and strong tea; and well he may, for in these matters he excels. The beans are baked either by burying the pot containing them in a large hole dug in the camp, and filled with hot ashes and coals, or suspended over night over the great fire. The tea is thoroughly boiled and sweetened with molasses. The warm cakes are mixed with abundance of saleratus and cooked in tin bakers before the fire.

The "captain," at the camp we visited, was a sleek looking man, his beard closely shaven, and his locks and whiskers were in the neatest condition. The women of our party were well pleased with his cooking, and the whole party enjoyed an excellent dinner which was served up in a few moments and without unnecessary ceremony.

This is the winter habitation of a dozen men, who from early dawn to night fall, pursue their labor in felling trees, and preparing timber for the market.—Disease rarely attacks them, and vigorous exercise, pure air and simple food give them strength and health.

After the labors of the day are over, and the evening meal dispatched, the pipe is resorted to, and the party reclining upon their couch spend the evening in reading, conversation, jokes and games, until one after another drops off in sleep. [Bangor paper.

MECHANIC ARTS.

☞ The origin of the following is not known to us. It is copied as we find it.

CISTERNS. In building cisterns, as in every thing else, what is once well done, is twice done so far as trouble, expense, and utility are concerned. Too much pains or care cannot be taken in the selection of material, for well made, a cistern will last for centuries. The lime should be good, whether common or water proof is used, the sand clean, sharp, and coarse, and the mortar should be mixed and used without delay. Stinting the quantity is very *bad policy, as in all such* cases it will be found the *thicker the wall, the* firmer it will be. What is termed "concrete," is a mixture of lime, sand, and pebbles, in the following proportions: pulverized stone lime, not slaked, one bushel; clean sand one bushel; small stones, clean, none larger than a pigeon's egg, four bushels. The whole well mixed together dry; then wet so as to be like mortar, worked over a few times with a shovel, then quickly thrown into the place where it is wanted not to be disturbed afterwards. Waterproof lime ground would be the best, fresh and caustic, but common lime prepared as above will make in this way a wall as solid as stone itself. In making cisterns of this material, the wall is usually formed as much as eight inches thick, and, where it is large, twelve inches. The pit is first excavated with reference to the quantity of water required, and the deduction to be made for the thickness of the wall. A covering of the proper depth, made as directed above, is placed over the bottom. A tub made of boards in such a manner as to resist some pressure, and at the same time admit of easy taking to pieces and removal, but without a bottom, is now placed in the pit, standing on the concrete, and leaving a space round it of the thickness intended for the wall when finished. The materials, as above proportioned and prepared, are thrown into this open space until the mass is brought to the surface, or as high as to be desired. The whole is now left for some days, for the wall and bottom to set, when the boards are taken out, and a first-rate cistern is the result. It may or may not be plastered on the inside; the cistern will look better, but the actual improvement is trifling.—The top must be secured by timber and planks, with a covering of earth that will exclude frost; a pump provided, and if the conductors are well arranged there will be no want of water. The cost of a cistern will of course depend on the ease with which the materials can be procured, and the nature of the excavation. The quantity required in bushels, to fill the space around the tub, may be easily calculated when the thickness of the wall is determined on, and a full supply of materials should be at hand before the mixing commences. An allowance of about one-fifth must be made for shrinkage in the mortar while setting, and of course this extra quantity of materials in lime, sand, and pebbles, must be provided for. In many places, rain water is the only water to be relied on; and cisterns in such places are made on great scales. Buenos Ayres is one of these. It has been remarked, that when people once become accustomed to rain water for drink or for cooking, they can with difficulty tolerate any other.

PATENT OFFICE. From the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents, we learn that 531 patents have been issued during the year 1843, including 11 reissues, 16 designs, and two additional improvements to former patents.

During the same period 446 patents have expired.

The applications for patents during the year amount to 819, and the number of caveats filed was 315.

The receipts of the office for 1843 amount to $35,315,81, from which is to be deducted, repaid on withdrawn applications, $6,026,46. The ordinary expenses of the office for the same period have been $24,750,30, leaving a net balance of $4,538,85.

The whole number of patents issued by the United States up to January, 1844, was thirteen thousand five hundred and twenty-five.

The patents granted for the year exceeded those for the previous year 21, and the excess of applications was 58.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 16, 1844.

William Buckminster, Editor.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.]

WASHINGTON, March 9th.

The new Tariff Bill is now before the public, and it appears to give satisfaction here, in quarters from which hostility to it was expected. I learn that the Pennsylvania delegation of the House and Senate have consulted upon it and agreed to take it—I mean the democratic portion of that delegation.—The Louisiana members of the House also favor it. It is stated that the subject has been duly considered by the democratic senators and that they will give it their support.

There is scarcely a doubt that the House will pass it. The success of the Bill in the Senate begins to look more probable. The result now depends upon the whig senators from the South.

The Calhoun men, judging from the tone of their organs, have determined to support the measure very cordially. They demand *voting*, not *talking* on the subject, and express the apprehension that an early and premature termination of the session may be effected, with a view to defeat the Bill.

It is quite certain that the democratic majority of the House have determined that the Bill shall be taken up very early and carried through, without much debate. To this end, the hour of meeting is changed to eleven o'clock; and Mr. Cave Johnson will, on Monday, under the direction of the party, introduce the necessary alterations of the rules for the purpose of controlling the debate. The House will order that a bare majority may, at any time, take the Bill out of Committee, and terminate all debate upon it.

So much from the Journal of Commerce, a very good paper, it is true, but a paper that has many curious ideas in regard to a tariff. We are by no means certain that the present tariff is perfect. We shall never have one that will suit all men; but as far as our information extends the present tariff gives satisfaction to nine tenths of the population of New England.

The enormous importations from Europe are enough to satisfy unprejudiced men that high as our *Black Tariff* is it admits more goods from abroad than we shall easily pay for. It has often been asserted, with much confidence, that this tariff is quite too high for revenue; that merchants would not import under such high duties. But facts, stubborn facts, contradict all this most positively. They do import more than prudent people could desire, even under this enormously high tariff.

As to the wit or the policy of altering hastily a scale of duties that has thus far operated more to the advantage of the country than its friends anticipated, we have strong doubts. The nation is in debt, and nothing but a tariff will clear us from debt unless we resort to *direct taxation;* a favorite measure with *minorities* in all countries—and it is often a favorite because it brings a majority into trouble.

"In spite of pride," in spite of all plausible theories of politicians, the present tariff has been of much service to the country, and we cannot see any propriety in making material alterations in it till we have given it a longer trial. All men agree that frequent changes in the rates of duties on foreign merchandise are injurious. Even the Journal admits this; then why should it advocate a change so soon?

LO, THE POOR INDIAN! The Dubuque (Iowa) Transcript states that a couple of whites were confined there for robbery, and a couple of Indians under sentence of death were confined in the same cell with them. The whites effected an opening in the walls and escaped together with one of the Indians. The other Indian remained in the cell, and when asked why he too, did not escape, answered with a peculiar look of contempt; "*Whoo*, white man put me in here and he may come and take me out."—Towards night the other Indian returned, and saying to the Sheriff "How do," asked to be admitted into his old quarters, for it was very cold.

FIRES. The fire at 6 P. M. on Tuesday was in the warehouse of Samuel Beals & Son, corner of Elm and Hanover streets. It took in the upper loft and burnt through the roof before it was quenched.

The stable of the Eagle Hotel in Charlestown was set on fire and burnt on Tuesday. A couple of wooden buildings near it were partly burnt.

FRUIT TREES. Those wishing to purchase, will find, on the appropriate page, advertisements by Messrs. Johnson of Chelsea, Leland of Sherburne, Ordway of Newburyport, Breck of Brighton, Kenrick of Newton, and Hovey & Co. of Cambridgeport.

Mr. A. H. Potter of Cranston, R. I., has left catalogues of his Nursery, which may be had at this office, describing a great variety of trees and plants.—We are also informed that Hon. A. W. Dodge of Hamilton, has an extensive nursery.

☞ A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says Congress will not rise in May but an effort will be made to close the session by the first of July!—That the evil of long sessions is great and increasing. They bring men here who come and stay for the *per diem* (the daily bread &c.) They give rise to Buncombe talking, and to details and proceedings that serve to bring Congress into contempt before the people.

☞ A proclamation for a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, *on the fourth day of April next*, has been issued by his Excellency, Gov. Briggs.

In Vermont, *Friday*, the fifth, is appointed for the same purpose.

☞ A bill has been reported in the Senate of the United States, for the construction of a canal around the falls of the river St. Mary's at the opening of Lake Superior This will be a noble enterprise and worthy of the nation.

☞ Our legislature has concluded to leave the Texas question in the hands of our representatives at Washington without giving special advice or *instruction*. The session closes this week.

☞ Great complaint is made in New York of the increase of counterfeit money. It is said the business was never before so skilfully performed. Look out for counterfeit bills.

☞ Mr. Benton has not yet recovered from the shock he received on board the Princeton, and he is not expected to resume his place in the Senate for some days.

ST. JAGO DE CUBA. Two cargoes of flour from Spain, have recently been sold at this place for $ 12 1-4 per bbl. While molasses is quoted at $ 14,00 for 105 gallons.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. From the returns received there is but little doubt of the election of Mr. Steele the democratic candidate; 101 towns have been heard from.

JACKSON JUBILEE. The democrats yesterday, in Faneuil Hall, celebrated the birth day of General Jackson; 77 guns were fired.

☞ A fire broke out on Thursday in a grocery store at the head of Arch wharf; the stock was destroyed.

☞ Our Framingham friends are informed that our Sawmill is now rebuilt and ready for action.

TYRANNY OF MR. WICKLIFFE. Some of the New York papers are complaining of the petty tyranny of the P. M. G. in bringing numerous little suits for penalties for carrying letters and papers otherwise than in the mail bags, instead of submitting the whole question fairly and at once to the decision of the Supreme Court, as the carriers have offered to do. Why can't he behave like a man?

A MISTAKE. Some days since a rogue undertook to *pirate* away a suit of clothes from the store of G. W. Simmons, 32 Ann St., but they were too ready for him. He was caught and held to answer for stealing. Simmons *sells* cheap enough and the fellow made a sad mistake in not paying over his money and getting his clothes honestly.

CONGRESS. *In Senate*, on Wednesday, Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from Western Penn., for Congress, so to amend the Constitution as to acknowledge God's supremacy.

In the House. Mr. Kennedy made an ultra speech on the Rhode Island difficulties.

LEGISLATIVE. Yesterday the Senate was engaged on the resolutions which Virginia had sent back.

The House was on the subject of the Eastern railway.

☞ The list of Premiums offered by the Plymouth County Agricultural Society, commenced last week, is *concluded* in this paper.—Next weeek we expect to publish the list of Premiums by the State Society.

☞ The Supreme Court of U. S. has decided in favor of the U. S. Bank on the claim for damages on the non-payment of the bill drawn by our goverment on France during Gen. Jackson's administration.

☞ President Tyler has nominated Chancellor Walworth of New York, for Judge in the U. S. Supreme Court, and John Y. Mason of Virginia, for Secretary of the Navy, it is said.

☞ The Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, advertised by Ransom & Stevens has been used by members of our family and is considered by them very beneficial, when taken *judiciously*.

☞ Our Framingham friends are informed that Mr. Gough cannot attend to give a lecture on temperance this evening. He is engaged every night for a week to come.

ACCIDENT. Yesterday morning an iron cannon burst near Craigie's bridge, seriously maiming the young man that fired it. It was fired in honor of Gen. Jackson's Birth-day.

FIRE IN NEWARK. A destructive fire raged in Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, of last week. Stewart's Hotel and a number of other buildings were consumed.

☞ Several favors from correspondents, now on our table, shall receive attention soon, in their regular turn.

☞ A portion of the proceedings of the Legislature will be found on the last page.

THE HUDSON is open as far as Poughkeepsie, half way up to Albany.

☞ Bank Note Table on fourth page.

ILLUMINATED PICTORIAL BIBLE. The second number of this elegant Bible is received by Redding & Co. Among its fine wood engravings are "The burial of Sarah" "The departure of Rebekah" "Esau selling his birthright" "Isaac blessing Jacob" &c. The great demand for the first No. amounting to 30,000 copies has delayed the second till this time; but we learn that the Messrs. Harpers have made arrangements to issue the succeeding parts more rapidly.

MCCULLOCH'S GAZETTEER. Lewis & Sampson have Part X. of this valuable reprint of the Harpers, for twenty five cents. This completes the half of a work which cannot be had for any thing like that price in any other form.—They also have "Harpers Pictorial Bible" No. 2, in large type, excellent print and paper.

DOUBLE EXTRA. No. 10 of the "New Mirror Library" contains the "Irish Melodies and Sacred Songs" of Thomas Moore. Morris, Willis & Co. 4 Ann st., New York, are thus furnishing the works of most popular authors at the cheapest rate.

SHOCKING AFFRAY. On Tuesday afternoon at Wilbraham, North Village, Mass., Mentor Shield, after some quarrelsome words with E. G. Gould, struck him on the head with an axe, and laid open his skull to the brain! It is feared that Gould will die of the wound, though he was alive on Thursday. Shields was immediately arrested and brought before a magistrate; who after hearing the evidence, required him to give bonds in the sum of $ 900 for his appearance to Court. It is said that Shields owed Gould an old grudge. Both were intemperate men, and may have been somewhat in liquor at the time. [Springfield Republican.

The grand jury of Washington have found a true bill against the Hon. John B. Weller, member of congress from Ohio, for his assault upon Mr. Shriver, of Baltimore. The indictment will be tried at the next term of the criminal court. The grand jury have also found a bill against Mr. Julian May, the surviving principal in the duel between himself and Mr. Cochrane. The seconds, Pooler and Ashe, are also indicted.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY! The Irish Charitable Society celebrate their 107th anniversary next Monday, the 18th, (St. Patrick's day) by a public dinner at the Stackpole House.

The Westfield Messenger says, Mr. Lake Drury cut his throat in that place on the 8th inst., because his son was about to marry a colored girl.

Abraham Jet recently signed the temperance pledge in Jersey City, N. J., and in his reformed state the Picayune says he is a perfect *Jet-d'eau!*

The Tremont House has been indicted for selling spirituous liquors without a license, and several other of our "first hotels."

John W. Lincoln, has been nominated for the office of sheriff of Worcester county. He is brother to ex-governor Lincoln.

The March term of the Court of Common Pleas in Taunton was commenced Monday, Judge WILLIAMS presiding.

A man in New Orleans by the name of *Colon* recently put a *period* to his existence by hanging himself.

NEW JERSEY. A bill to punish seduction as a crime, passed the New Jersey council on Monday.

SEVENTH DAY BAPTISTS. There are sixty churches of this denomination in the U. S.

FRIGHTFUL SCENE WITH A LEOPARD. The Equestrian Company passed through several of our streets yesterday afternoon, with a band of music, and their troupe of horses. Accompanying them was Herr Driesbach, in a carriage, having with him one of his Leopards. When in front of the Fountain Inn, they alighted and went into the Hotel Herr Driesbach taking with him one of his Leopards. After remaining awhile, the party proceeded to retire to their horses and carriages. Herr Driesbach had the Leopard under his right arm. In the crowd just as the lion-tamer had stepped upon the pavement, a boy about 12 years of age, named Jno. Quinn, was thrown against the Leopard by some of his companions. It caught him with its paw, and in an instant grasped the little fellow's head firmly in his jaws. Driesbach, with great nerve and firmness, immediately thrust his hand into the Leopard's mouth, thrusting it down his throat, and by means of distending its tongue, caused the animal to release its hold. The boy received a severe wound on the cheek, about three inches in length, and depth nearly to the bone, besides one or two other wounds on the head.

A warrant was issued soon after the occurrence, against Driesbach. After hearing the case it was decided by Justice Shaeffer that bail could not be entertained until he could learn more definitely the tendency of the boy's wounds. The lion-tamer was therefore committed to prison. Driesbach had his hand very badly bitten and suffers much from the wounds. [Baltimore Patriot, Saturday.

☞ We should like to have Driesbach punished for his carelessness; he had no moral right to exhibit a leopard in this manner, and endanger the lives of the citizens.

But we should like to know what Mr. Justice Shaeffer's head is composed of, that he should refuse to let Driesbach go, on his giving reasonable bail for his appearance at court? We learn that he means to keep the offender in close jail till he learns whether the boy will recover. But suppose the lad had died on the spot, how could any man with brains, suppose the offence amounted to murder?—The leopard-keeper, at the risk of his own life, did all in his power, to save the boy who was pushed against the beast.

DREADFUL STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT. We learn from the New Orleans Picayune that on the first inst., the steamboat Buckeye came in collision with the De Soto in what is called Old River below Atchafalaya, and sunk to the bottom in five minutes after she struck.

"The Buckeye was ascending the river with upwards of three hundred souls on board, white and black—of this number between 60 and 80 are estimated to have been lost.

A gentleman who was on board the De Soto describes the whole scene as heart-rending beyond description. The passengers were all asleep at the time of the accident, and such as were saved only escaped in their night-clothes. Mothers rushed frantically about in search of their children—husbands in search of their wives and sisters.

In five minutes the Buckeye went down, and it is estimated that from between 60 and 75 human beings perished!

The larboard bow of the De Soto struck the Buckeye's starboard side, just about the forward hatch. The latter sunk to her hurricane deck. The night was pleasant and the moon shining brilliantly at the time.

It is thought that of the number lost, not more than ten or fifteen were whites, the remainder being negroes and slaves. It is impossible, however, at the present moment to ascertain accurately either the names of those who perished or their number, the register having been lost.

☞ Pennsylvania seems to go for a high tariff, revenue or no revenue. The following resolution passed the House on Saturday by a vote of 58 to 32.

Resolved, that it is the duty of Congress to protect the labor of our own country, against the competition of the pauper labor of other countries, *without reference to revenue!*

A vegetable seller challenged a cabbage dealer in Baltimore a day or two ago. [Phil. Inq.

QUERY. What is the *difference* between a *vegetable seller* and a *cabbage dealer?* [Post.

Why, one is a Challenger and the other is a Challengee. [Ploughman.

A BODY FOUND BURIED IN A CELLAR. Yesterday morning while the laborers were engaged in digging a trench to lay a foundation for a house on the corner of Walnut and Water streets, they discovered a body buried about six inches below the ground floor. Officer Thompson was sent for, who had the body dug out. It proved to be the body of a female very much decomposed. She had on a black silk dress, most of which had rotted. Her hair was black, done up behind her head with a piece of comb in it. The flesh was entirely gone from the face and head, leaving the skull bare. Her teeth are perfect, and look like those of a very young person. When found, a quantity of lime was covered over her person. Great excitement prevails throughout the neighborhood, and rumor, with her hundred tongues, has set as many different stories. We have taken great pains to obtain all the reliable information in relation to the case that the circumstances would admit of, and from what we have learned we think that there can be no doubt but that this female has been murdered. [N. Y. Evening Post.

FROM MATANZAS. By a gentleman who came passenger in the sch. Handy, from Matanzas, we learn that several white men had been arrested on a charge of being implicated in the late insurrection of negroes in that vicinity. Great distrust of foreigners existed and unless their papers were perfectly regular, they were subjected to much annoyance. [N. Y. Jour. Com.

FATAL DUEL. A duel was fought with pistols at Vicksburg, Miss., on the 1st ult., between Mr. Hammet, editor of the Vicksburg Whig, (and brother of the member of Congress from Mississippi,) and Mr. Ryan, editor of the Sentinel. At the fourth fire Mr. Ryan fell mortally wounded. He died within ten minutes.

SMALL POX. This loathsome and dreaded disease, says the Louisville Journal, is all around us in neighboring towns, and we may soon expect it in our city.

☞ Why not vaccinate?

SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION OF CHEESE.—The St. Louis Republican attributes a conflagration which occurred on the 27 ult., in a room of the Planter's House, filled with Goshen cheese and butter, to spontaneous combustion.

The case of Joseph Carter, for murder in New Jersey, was submitted on Friday, and on Saturday morning chief justice Hornblower pronounced the opinion of the court, remanding the defendant for trial on the second indictment.

A Whale was taken off Bridgehampton, L. I., by Capt. Sweeny, on Sunday, which will make about 30 barrels of oil.

THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD PAKENHAM.—The new British Envoy is thus described by a New York paper:—

"He is rather a young diplomatist, of the English school, being not more than forty or forty-five years of age, and is a connection of the Longford family in Ireland. His father was the celebrated Admiral Pakenham, who quelled the mutiny in the Nore during the French revolution.

His uncle was the celebrated Gen. Pakenham, who was killed at the battle of New Orleans, in the battle with Gen. Jackson. The Duchess of Wellington, who died some years ago, was his aunt, and we believe that he is allied to the high Tory Party, of which the Duke is the principal head.

The Supreme Court of the U. States has decided the great Gaines case in favor of the claims of Mrs. Gaines as heir-at-law of the late Daniel Clark.—The amount involved is said to embrace about *fifteen millions of dollars.*

LEGISLATIVE.

TUESDAY, March 12.

IN SENATE. The bill concerning the election of directors of the Western Railroad, was refused a third reading by a vote of 15 to 8.

The bill for the relief of insolvent law debtors, having been taken up, various amendments were made, which with the bill were debated at great length by a large number of Senators, when the bill as amended, was recommitted, with given instructions.

IN THE HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Page of New Bedford, the orders of the day were taken up, and the bill restoring the salaries of the justices of the court of common pleas was considered, the question being on an indefinite postponement, which, after a few remarks by Mr. Codman of Boston, was taken by yeas and nays, as previously ordered, and decided as follows:—yeas 217, nays 56.

The bills to incorporate the Neptune Mutual Insurance Company; the Tremont Insurance Company; the Washington Mutual Insurance Company; the Cordis Company; the Traders' Mutual Insurance Company; concerning frauds in the conveyance of real estate, were passed to a third reading.

Bills passed to be engrossed. To establish the Village Hall Association in Roxbury; to incorporate the South Boston Lyceum; to reduce the capital stock of the Warren Bank; to incorporate the Eagle Cotton Gin Manufacturing Company; to incorporate the Stoughton Branch Railroad Company; making further provisions for the observance of the Lord's Day; concerning the Eastern Railroad Company, concerning alimony· establishing the Salisbury Branch Railroad Company; incorporating the Boston Female Asylum; concerning the organization of the House of Representatives; for the preservation of the grouse or heath hen; and in addition to the several acts concerning the militia.

WEDNESDAY, March 13.

IN SENATE. On petition of Benj. Rich and others, reported a resolve, authorizing his excellency the Governor to appoint an agent in Charleston, S. C., and in New Orleans, to prevent as far as possible the imprisonment of colored citizens of Massachusetts in the States where these cities are located, &c.

The committee on judiciary reported amendments to the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors, which was acted on. Mr. Strong moved to strike out the 11th section, which provides that no debtor shall be entitled to the benefit of the act on his own petition.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Wakefield of Oakham obtained leave to present a bill for the repeal of the 87th chapter of act of 1843, which exempts persons over seventy years of age from the payment of poll tax. Referred to Committee on Finance.

On motion of Mr. Raymond of Medford, the report of the committee relating to a lien law for the benefit of shipwrights, was taken up, and recommitted to a special committee.

The bills relating to the registry of deeds; preventing frauds in the conveyance of real estate; incorporating the Neptune Mutual Insurance Co.; the Tremont Insurance Co.; the Washington Mutual Insurance Co.; the Cordis Co.; the Traders' Mutual Insurance.; the Franklin Mutual Insurance Co.; the Tremont Mutual Insurance Co.; the United States Mutual Insurance Co.; and the American Mutual Insurance Co.; with the resolves in favor of the town of Mount Washington; and relating to repairs at the State Prison—were passed to be engrossed.

THURSDAY, March 14.

IN SENATE. The committee of conference on the Texas resolution reported, and the proposition to strike out the third was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Livermore of Middlesex, the orders of the day were taken up, and a large number of bills and resolves were passed appropriately; but the bill to give mechanics a lien on building was read a third time and rejected.

IN THE HOUSE. Messrs. Bell of Boston, Boutwell of Groton, and Page of New Bedford, were appointed the Committee, to be joined by the Senate, to sit during the recess of the session, and investgate the charges preferred against Asahel Huntington, District Attorney of Essex.

Mr. Saltonstall of Salem, from the committee of conference on the Texas resolutions, reported in favor of amending them by striking out the third, which requests our Senators and Representatives in Congress to use their influence against the annexation. The report was accepted.

Mr. Schouler of Lowell, from the special committee *on the subject of the "21st rule" of Congress*, reported that as our Congressmen had always adopted an independent course in regard to public business, they did not deem it necessary that the Legislature should take any action on the subject, and requesting to be discharged from a further consideration of the matter. The report was accepted.

After the final passage of several bills and resolves, the orders of the day were taken up, (Mr. Bigelow of Boston, in the Chair,) on the bill to incorporate the Vermont and Massachusetts Railroad Co., the question being on the passage to be engrossed.

Mr. Haskins of Greenfield, moved to amend the bill by inserting a provision obliging the stockholders to erect a branch from "Grout's," through Northfield to Greenfield, providing the proposed route is taken, and supported his amendment in some remarks. The amendment of Mr. Haskins was rejected, and the bill passed to be engrossed.

LATER FROM ENGLAND. The packet ship Liverpool, at New York, brings advices from Liverpool to the 6th ult., being two days later than those received by the Hibernia. The price of cotton remained steady at its former rates.

This vessel brings news of the death of several distinguished persons; of General Bertrand, who was lately in this country; of the Grand Duchess of Oldenburg, who was the daughter of Gustavus IV, the late King of Sweden; and of the Infanta Carlotta, at Madrid, who was sister of the King of Naples, the Queen Christina, and the Duchess of Berri.

The Irish State Trials were proceeding. Mr. O'Connel began his speech in defence on Monday the 5th.

There have been terrible gales off the coast, and a number of sad disasters are recorded. The Zeener, a Dutch Government frigate, Capt. Abrahams, was lost on a shoal in the North Sea. The loss was between £30,000 and £40,000, fully insured in London.

SLAVERY. Mr. Black, of Georgia, submitted a resolution that Congress has no constitutional power to abolish Slavery in the Territories of the U. S. or in the District of Columbia, or to receive any petitions the object of which is to accomplish that end.

Mr. Adams objected that the proposition was a violation of the rule excluding all papers on the subject of slavery!!!

Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the resolution on the table, which was agreed to, 96 to 61.

BREAKING WINDOWS. The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Express says, that on Monday morning the East front of the Capitol was occupied by Capt. Ringgold's Artillery for the purpose of manœuvering The fire of the four cannon attached to the artillery, broke all the glass in the Supreme Court room, and knocked out the eyes of most of the windows of the Senate Chamber, and Committee Rooms. The glass is of the largest size, and the damage done is several hundred dollars.

MAINE. Monday, the 1st day of April, has been appointed by the Governor for the fourth trial in the 5th and 7th Congressional Districts.

The Legislature will adjourn about the 29th inst. The House passed the Resolves in favor of Summer Sessions, 91 to 40—10 more than two-thirds.

"Who is this Mr. Barrett that you say you heard preach last evening?" asked a fellow boarder at table the other day. "I don't know anything about him," replied my friend, "but judging from his discourse," I take him to be of the firm of "Grin & Bare it." [Mail.

CONGRESSIONAL.

WEDNESDAY, March 6.

Mr. Calhoun was, this day, nominated to the Senate, as Secretary of State. The fact was soon known, and was the occasion of much congratulation with all parties. Not a whisper was heard in opposition to it. After the legislative business was disposed of, the Senate went into Executive Session for a few moments, and it was abroad immediately announced that Mr. Calhoun's nomination was confirmed by a unanimous vote. The usual form of reference to a Committee was dispensed with, as in the case of Mr. Gilmer. The question has been anxiously asked, will Mr. Calhoun accept of the appointment! His friends have earnestly advised him to accept it. Last evening a number of letters were sent to him, entreating him to come out from his retirement for the honorable purpose of lending his great character and abilities to the adjustment of the menacing difficulties that surround us.

The nomination of a Secretary of the Navy is deferred.

Little is worthy of notice in the proceedings of Congress to-day.

In the Senate, Mr. Phelps presented sundry resolutions of the Legislature of that State.—Those against the annexation of Texas, were ordered to be printed. Those relating to slavery were laid on the table.

The bill for the encouragement of the settlement of Oregon was taken up.

Mr. Buchanan expressed a wish to be heard on the subject.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Dromgoole presented certain resolutions of the legislature of Virginia, in reply to the Massachusetts resolutions on the subject of slavery, and moved their reference to a select committee of five.

Mr. Winthrop had no objection, whatever, to their reference, but he should desire to call up the resolutions from his own State, recently offered by his colleague, and refer them at the same time.

Mr. Dromgoole called the previous question, which was seconded.

The House decided to refer by—Yeas 128, nays 24.

The bill regulating the time of holding elections of electors reported from the committee on elections, was called, or came up, and

Mr. Duncan took the floor.

This bill provides that these elections shall be held at the same time in all parts of the United States.

THURSDAY, March 7.

IN SENATE. The Oregon discussion was resumed, Mr. Miller of N. J. occupying the floor against the resolution to give notice.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Burke, from the select committee, to whom had been referred the memorial of the Dorr patriots in the Rhode Island Legislatnre, offered a resolution asking authority "to send for persons and papers."

Mr. C. Johnson opposed it on account of the vagueness of the resolution, as to numbers—half Rhode Island might be called here.

Mr. Causin a member of the Committee, objected altogether to the proceeding. Indeed, he did not understand what business this House had with the memorial at all, or what action could be founded on it. He moved that the Committee be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial.

Discussion ensued between Messrs Burke and Cranston. The hour having expired, the matter went over.

Mr. Clingman made a reply to the tirade of Dr. Duncan; and then the Appropriation Bill for West Point was taken up.

Mr. Hale offered a substitute, for abolishing the Academy, and dismissing all the Cadets after June 30; and upon that, debate ensued till the adjournment.

FRIDAY, March 8.

IN SENATE. After the presentation of numerous other memorials, the bill for improving Fox and Wisconsin rivers, was taken up and debated for some time.

Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from sundry individuals of Pennsylvania, asking that Congress will so amend the Constitution of the United States as to include in its provisions the 15th and 16th verses of the 23d chapter of the book called Deuteronomy. (Laughter.)

Mr. Crittenden—What is it? (Laughter.)

Mr. Buchanan again read the petition.

A Senator—What are those verses?

Senators—Let the clerk bring a Bible. (Laughter.)

Clerk—Hav'nt got one. (Much Laughter.)

Senator—Does no one know?

Mr. King—I believe the verses relate to refusing to deliver up runaway slaves—and I move the question of reception be laid on the table.—This was done in the midst of much amusement.

The following are the 15th and 16th verses of the 23d Chapter of Deuteronomy, which sundry citizens of Pennsylvania, in a memorial presented by Mr. Buchanan in the Senate, desire Congress to engraft upon the Constitution of the United States.

"Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee:

He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates where it liketh him best: thou shalt not oppress him."

The Senate then went into an Executive session.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. McKay reported the Tariff Bill of the Committee of Ways and Means.

The following resolution proposed by Mr. Marsh from the Naval Committee, was unanimously adopted:

Joint resolution of the thanks of Congress to the British authorities at Gibraltar, and the commander, officers and crew of her Britannic Majesty's ship Malabar.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, that the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the British Government, in such manner as he may deem proper, the high sense entertained by Congress of the generous zeal displayed by the British authorities at Gibraltar, and the commander, officers and crew of her Britannic Majesty's ship Malabar, in endeavoring to save from destruction the American steam frigate Missouri, and in preserving the lives of her officers and crew, as well as the kindness and hospitality which characterized their treatment of the ship's company of that vessel after her unfortunate destruction by fire.

Various reports and bills were introduced; among them, one by C. M. Reed, from the Committee on Commerce, for the improvement of certain rivers and harbors.

SATURDAY, March 9.

THE SENATE was not in session.

IN THE HOUSE, after an hour's talk from Mr. Rathburn, the subject of the Rhode Island controversy was postponed till Tuesday.

Mr. Haralson, from the Military Committee, reported the bill remounting the Second Regiment of Dragoons.

Mr. McKay's Tariff bill was received and ordered printed. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll giving notice of a minority report, and that, at the proper time, he should debate the merits of the majority bill. A motion to suspend the rules for a motion to print 25,000 extra copies, was lost—two-thirds not voting for it.

A number of private bills were then passed, and the House adjourned.

MONDAY, March 11.

We learn from the N. Y. Express, that the Senate adjourned soon after they met, without accomplishing any important business, in consequence of the unexpected ventilation of the Senate Chamber—an account of which will be found in another column.

IN THE HOUSE. Mr. Black of Georgia, presented a resolution, declaring "that Congress possessed no constitutional power to abolish slavery in the Territories, in the District of Columbia, or to receive any petitions the object of which was to procure, directly or indirectly, the abolition of slavery. Mr. Black moved the previous question. Mr. Cave Johnson moved to lay the resolution upon the table, which motion prevailed by a vote of 76 to 61.

A resolution was presented by Mr. Davis of Ky., asking the State Legislatures so to amend the Constitution, that the State Legislatures be required in express terms to district the States, so that the States shall be divided into Congressional Districts according to the ratio of representation of the acts of Congress.

The resolution was objected to, and laid upon the table.

On motion of Mr. Boyd of Ky., it was voted that 20,000 extra copies of the Tariff bill and report from the Committee of Ways and Means, be printed.

The House adopted a resolution that the House should at any time go into Committee of the Whole by a majority vote. The vote was 112 to 75.

The House then voted, (ayes 93, nays 76) that a majority vote should be sufficient at any time to take any bill from the Committee of the Whole.

TUESDAY, March 12.

Mr. Morehead of Kentucky, presented an interesting memorial from the citizens of Cincinnati, in favor of appropriations for the improvement of the navigation of the Western Waters. He said—

The extent of the country watered by these rivers embraced an area of 472,000 square miles, and a population of eight millions and a half.—The length of the Ohio was 1000 miles—the Mississippi 2000—the Missouri 3000, and their tributaries 6000; making an aggregate length of river navigation of 12,000 miles. The lake coast was also two thousand miles long. *The West was no longer a frontier*, but was rapidly becoming the very seat and centre of the Union!

Prior to 1817, there were twenty barges on the Ohio. In 1834 there were 230 steam boats. In 1842 there were 450 steam boats, averaging 200 tons, the aggregate value of which was over seven millions of dollars. Besides these, more than 700 flat boats annually passed the Louisville and Portland canal. The internal commerce of the West he estimated at two thirds of that of the whole country. On Lake Erie, the first steamboat was built in 1818, and there are 64 now on that lake alone. The amount brought up the rivers from New Orleans, and the amount received from the Eastern cities by the canals, added to the other amounts, give an aggregate of 222 millions, as the annual value of the commerce floating on the Western Waters.

In 1839 there were 49 steam boats lost by obstructions in the rivers. In four years, 138 were lost. The chief obstacle was the snags and the sand banks. These enormous and accumulating perils hung over the navigation of those waters. Had such a commerce no claim to the attention of the general government?

EDITORIAL REMARK. "How seldom it happens," said one friend to the other, "that we find editors who are bred to the business." "Very," replied the other, "and have *you* not remarked how seldom the business is *bread* to the editors."

Trebla says blacksmiths and carpenters are always *striking for wages!*

SALE OF STOCKS ON WEDNESDAY.

[BY STEPHEN BROWN.]

5 shares	Eastern Railroad,	8 1-4 adv.
32 "	Eastern N. H., Railroad,	5 3-4 adv.
15 "	Western Railroad,	$63 1-2 per sh.
11 "	State Bank,	59 7-8—par $60.
10 "	Mechanics' Banks	$82 per sh.
5 "	Boston & Maine Railroad,	4 1-2 adv.
1 "	Boston Library,	$14 per sh.

METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL,

For the week ending March 9th, 1844.

[Kept at Framingham, for the Ploughman.]

DAILY AVERAGE FROM FOUR OBSERVATIONS.

Days.	Thermom.	Wind.	Weather.
3	42	S W	Cloudy,
4	27	N S W	Snowy and fair,
5	16	N W	Fair,
6	27½	W N W	Fair,
7	29	W N W W S W	Fair,
8	39½	S S S W	Fair and cloudy,
9	46	S S W W	Rain, cloudy.

Highest temperature, 9th, at 11 P. M., 56 degrees.
Lowest temperature, 5th, at 6½ A. M., 5 degrees.
Average for the week, 32½ degrees.
The depth of the water from the snow melted and rain, 13-16ths of an inch.
Number of [illegible]

MARRIAGES.

In this city, 7th inst, by Rev J. T. Sargent, Mr Wm Upham to Miss Philena Lee.

10th inst, by Rev Mr T. Remington, Mr Samuel Gunnison to Miss Mary E. C. Gunnison, both of this city.

7th inst, Mr Edwin L. Simpson, of Wilmington, Ms, to Miss Angeline W. Chadbourne of Bath, Me.

In Charlestown, 7th inst, Mr James Arnold to Miss M. K. Johnson.

In Somerville, 7th inst, Mr John Sanborn to Miss Mary E. Bradbury, both of S.

In Salem, Mr Nehemiah Stone of Marblehead, to Miss Sally Perkins of S.

In Nantucket, on Sunday morning, by Rev Mr Patten, Mr Edward A. Swift, of New Bedford, to Miss Harriet Meader of N.

In Warwick, Sunday morning, 3d inst, in the Unitarian Church, by Rev Mr Smith, Mr Wm D. Hastings to Miss Hannah D. Bowman, both of W.

In New York, 7th inst, George B. Curtis, Esq, to Mis Lucretia M. Leach, both of South Natick, Mass.

DEATHS.

In this city, 11th inst, Miss Maria L. Canterbury, 27.

11th inst, James S. Albree, 16 yrs 5 mos.

12th inst, Mrs Catharine F., wife of Mr Ebenezer Clough, in the 72d year of her age.

In Charlestown, 13th inst, Lewis J., son of John Conn, 4½ years.

10th inst, of typhus fever, Mr Edward Winslow, Jr, 35.

In Newton, Lower Falls, 11th inst, Mrs Jerusha W., wife of Mr Thomas Rice, Jr, 27.

In Saugus, Mr Samuel Copp, 62.

In Waltham, 4th inst, Mrs Mary S., wife of James F. Baldwin, and daughter of Nahum Hardy, Esq, 35.

In Watertown, Jan 27, Miss Lydia Whitney, 62.

In Cambridgeport, 10th inst, Julia Ann, daughter of the late Josiah Manson, Esq, 16.

In West Cambridge, 9th inst, Jonathan Frost, 69.

In Southbridge, 9th inst, Mr J. Hamilton Parker, 38.

In Sterling, 8th inst, Mrs Harriet M. Sandicky, 28.

In Saco, 8th inst, Miss Elizabeth M., eldest daughter of Seth S. Fairfield, Esq, 18 yrs 9 mos.

In Lyme, NH., 7th inst, Rev Huntington Porter, of Rye, 89, for a long period an exemplary and faithful Christian minister of that town. He was a son of Rev John Porter of North Bridgewater, and brother of the late Rev Dr Eliphalet Porter of Roxbury.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon Rises	Days length
Sunday, Mar. 17	6 9	6 9	sets.	12 0
Monday,	6 7	6 10	6 11	12 3
Tuesday,	6 5	6 11	7 13	12 6
Wednesday,	6 3	6 12	8 13	12 9
Thursday	6 2	6 14	9 14	12 12
Friday	6 0	6 15	10 12	12 15
Saturday,	5 59	6 16	11 9	12 17

Review of the Markets.

[*Corrected Weekly for the Ploughman.*]

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

BOSTON, March 15. Flour—The same degree of dullness prevails for all descriptions of Flour as noticed in the last weekly report, and prices are a shade lower; 1000 bbls Genesee, good common brands, 5 18 a 5 20; and small lots from stores at 5 25; 800 bbls Ohio, $5 per bbl; 1000 bbls Howard st, part for shipping, at $5 cash; and 300 do do, 5 12½, 4 mos; 200 do Petersburg, 5 25, 4 mos; Georgetown, 5 12 a 5 25, cash.

Grain—There have been no arrivals of Corn for two or three days past, and the market is firm at 50c per bushel for yellow flat, and 47 a 48c for white. Northern Oats 34 a 35c; Delaware 32 a 33c; Southern 30c per bushel.

NEW YORK, March 12.—3 o'clock, P. M. Sales Genesee Flour at 4 88 and 4 94. Other kinds at steady prices; moderate sales New Orleans Flour, 4 81 a 88; 8000 bushels Southern Corn sold at 48c, wt.

CINCINNATI, March 7. Flour—The receipts were large, and the market very active. Between 8 and 10 hundred bbls were taken at 3 72 a 3 73.

CATTLE AND MEAT.

BRIGHTON, Mar. 11. At market, 540 Beef Cattle, 350 Sheep, and 225 Swine. 60 Beef Cattle unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—The prices obtained last week for a like quality were not generally sustained.—We quote a few extra at 4 75 a 5 00; first quality, 4 25 a 4 50; second quality, 3 75 a 4 25; third quality, 3 25 a 3 50.

Sheep—Lots were sold at 1 75 to 3 75. Wethers at 2 75 to $3 50.

Swine—A lot to peddle 4½ for Sows, and 5½ for Barrows. At retail from 5 to 7c.

NEW YORK, Mar. 11. At market, 1100 Beef Cattle, (450 from the South,) 120 Cows and Calves, and 300 Sheep.

Prices—Beef Cattle—We quote to correspond with sales, viz: 4 50 a 5 25 to 5 75 a $6 25. A few extra cattle sold as high as 6 50. Demand good.

Cows and Calves—All taken at $14 to $26 00.

Sheep—All sold at $1 50 to $4 50, as in quality.

Retail Prices inside Quincy Market.

PROVISIONS.

Butter, lump, per lb	14	a	18
Butter, tub	12	a	18
Cheese, new milk, per lb	7	a	8
Cheese, four meal, per lb	4	a	5
Eggs, per dozen	14	a	15
Beef, fresh, per lb	5	a	10
Beef, salted	4	a	6½
Beef, smoked	7	a	8
Tallow, beef, per lb	6½	a	7½
Pork, whole hogs,	5	a	5½
Pigs, roasting, each	1 50	a	1 75
Pork, fresh	6	a	8
Pork, salted	7	a	8
Hams, Boston, per lb	7½	a	8
Hams, Western, per lb	6½	a	7
Lard, best, per lb	6½	a	7
Lard, Western, per keg..new	6½	a	7
Tripe, per lb	7	a	8
Pigs' Feet, per lb	8	a	..
Veal, per lb	8	a	10
Calves, whole	5	a	7
Mutton, per lb	4	a	12
Lamb, per lb	3	a	5
Sheep, whole, per lb	4	a	8
Chickens, pair	75	a	1 00
Turkeys, lb	10	a	12
Geese, each	1 50	a	2 00

VEGETABLES.

Cauliflowers, each	25	a	37½
Lettuce, per head	10	a	12
Spinach, peck	12	a	16
Horseradish, pound	10	a	12
Marrow Squash, lb	5	a	6
Beets, per doz	..	a	12
Beans, white, dried, pr bushel	1 25	a	2 25
Carrots, ½ peck	4	a	10
Onions, ½ peck	..	a	17
Cabbages, drumhead, each	10	a	12
Red Cabbages, each	8	a	10
Celery, per root	10	a	16
Parsley, box	..	a	10
Potatoes, bush	55	a	65
Potatoes, Bluenose, bushel	1 25	a	1 37
Sweet Potatoes, bushel	1 25	a	1 50
Turnips, ½ peck	..	a	8
Mangoes, pickled, per gall	..	a	50
Peppers, per gal	37½	a	50
Pickles, per gal	20	a	25
Vinegar, per gal	..	a	17

FRUIT, &c.

Chestnuts, bushel	2 25	a	2 50
Cranberries, bushel	3 00	a	3 50
Sweet Water Grapes, pound	12½	a	25
Apples, Baldwin, bbl	3 25	a	3 50
" Russet, bbl	2 50	a	3 00
Pears, per peck	37½	a	50
Oranges, Sicily, per box	2 25	a	2 50
Lemons, per dozen	25	a	37½
Shellbarks, bushel	1 75	a	2 00
Rose Water, per bottle	..	a	33
Spearmint, dry, bunch	3	a	5
Summer Savory, per lb	..	a	25
Sweet Marjoram, per lb	..	a	50
Sage, per lb	..	a	25

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

[Wholesale Prices in Quincy Market.]

New Mess Beef, per bbl..cash	7 00	a	7 50
" Navy Mess, per bbl	6 25	a	6 50
" No. 1	6 00	a	6 25
Boston Extra Clear Pork, bbl	15 00	a	15 50
" Clear, bbl	13 00	a	13 50
" Lard	6	a	7
Ohio Extra Clear Pork, bbl	12 50	a	..
" Clear Pork, bbl	13 00	a	13 50
" Mess " "	10 00	a	10 50
" Prime " "	8 00	a	8 50
" Lard, in barrels	6	a	6½
" " in half do	6½	a	7
" " in kegs	..	a	7
" Hams, per lb	6½	a	7½
Boston do do	7½	a	8½
Tongues, per bbl	18 00	a	20 00
Tallow, tried, per lb	6½	a	7
Sheep, 500 weight	3	a	7
Lambs, do do	2	a	4
Poultry, 500 do	8	a	10

BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS.

Lump, per 100 lbs	13	a	15
Firkin, shipping, ton	7	a	10
Cheese, best, per ton	5	a	5½
" common, ton	3	a	4
Eggs, 100 doz	13	a	13½

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES.

Apples, Russets, per bbl	2 00	a	2 50
" Baldwin, do	2 75	a	3 00
Cranberries, bushel	2 75	a	3 00
Beets, bbl	1 25	a	1 50
Carrots, bbl	1 00	a	..
Cabbages, drumhead, 100	6 00	a	6 50
Potatoes, Chenangoes, bbl	..	a	1 25
" Eastports, bbl	2 00	a	2 25
Onions, bbl	2 50	a	2 75
Squashes, Marrow, 100 lbs	3 00	a	3 50
Pickles, bbl	4 00	a	6 50
Peppers, pickled, bbl	8 00	a	10 00
Mangoes, per bbl	8 00	a	10 00

SEEDS.

Retail Prices.

Mustard, brown, per bag	5 00	a	6 00
Mustard, white, " "	..	a	5 00
Hemp, per bushel	1 50	a	1 75
Canary "	2 50	a	3 00
Flax, Foreign, per bush	2 00	a	2 50
Flax, American "	1 75	a	2 00
Clover, Northern, per lb	11	a	12
Clover, Southern "	10	a	11
Clover, Foreign "	..	a	..
Lucerne, or French Clover	..	a	33
Timothy, or Herds Grass, bu	2 25	a	2 50
Red Top, bushel, Northern	..	a	1 50
Red Top, Southern, bushel	..	a	62½
Orchard Grass "	..	a	2 50
Seed Wheat, bushel	..	a	2 00
Winter Rye, bushel	..	a	1 25

LEATHER.

Wholesale Prices.

Philad., best tannage, per lb	23	a	25
" country, per lb	18	a	20
Baltimore, city tannage	23	a	24
" dry hide	18	a	20
New York, red, light	16	a	18
" " middling	17	a	18
" " overweight	14	a	16
Boston, " slaughter	18	a	19
" dry hide	17	a	19

HIDES.

Wholesale Prices.

Buenos Ayres, dry hide, per lb	12½	a	13
Pernambuco, dry salted	9	a	9½
Rio Grande	12½	a	13
West Indian	9½	a	10½
African	10	a	13
Calcutta, cow, green salted	80	a	1 00
Calcutta, cow " " light	..	a	..
Calcutta, dry	60	a	80

WOOL.

Wholesale Prices.

American, common to ½ blood	28	a	30
" " ¾ "	33	a	37
" " ¼ "	..	a	35
Pulled, superfine	33	a	35
No. 1 Lambs'	26	a	30
No. 2. "	20	a	25

HAY.

Retail Prices

Country, per hundred	70	a	75
Eastern Screwed, per ton	10 00	a	11 00
Straw	45	a	50

LIME.

Wholesale Prices.

Thomaston, per cask	65	a	75
Camden	65	a	70
L'Etang, St. George Co's	..	..	..
" white lump	1 00	a	1 10
" 2d quality	70	a	75
" common	60	a	65

GRINDSTONES.

Wholesale Prices.

Per ton of 2000 lbs., rough	18 00	a	20 00
" " " finished	25 00	a	30 00

HOPS.

Wholesale Prices.

1st sort, Mass. 1843, per lb	6½	a	7
2nd do, " " "	4	a	..

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Boarding School at Framingham,

FOR LADS AND YOUNG LADIES.

THE Summer Term will commence on Monday, April 29th. The course of instruction will be the same as that pursued for the last three years, embracing all the branches of a thorough English and Classical education; also, Music and Drawing. The school is a private Academy, limited as to its numbers, having the best of accommodations, both in the school-room and family, occupying the constant and undivided attention of its teacher, and affording the highest advantages to its pupils.

TERMS. Tuition, board and washing, $45 per term of fifteen weeks. Music $13 per quarter. Drawing $5.

REFERENCES. The Editor of this paper, Hon. Geo. Morey, Henry H. Fuller, Esq., Rev. Henry Giles, Dr. A. B. Wheeler—Boston. Hon. Josiah Adams, Rev. Wm. Barry, and Wm. H. Knight, J. S. Wheeler, Esqrs.—Framingham.

mh16 8t JAMES W. BROWN.

Cloths, Clothing, &c.,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

THE subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Customers and the Public generally to a New Stock of SPRING GOODS, among which are Broadcloths of English, German and American manufacture, of every shade and quality, varying in price from $1,50 to $5 per yard. Also, Fancy Cassimeres, Satinets, Tweeds, Doe Skins, Double Mill'd Cloths, Fustians, Ermineus, Cotton and Woollen Cords, beautiful styles, Velvet, Silk, Satin, Plush, Cashmere and other Vestings, and Tailors Trimmings of all kinds.

☞Gentlemen in want of substantial and well made Clothing, at a really low price, are requested to examine our new assortment of Goods, and are assured that all Garments manufactured at this establishment will be made in the first style and warranted.

For Garments of the best description a saving of 25 per cent. may be effected for prompt payment.

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, March 16, 1844. tf

Peirce's Course of Pure Mathematics,

PUBLISHED by JAMES MUNROE & CO., and extensively used in Colleges and Academies throughout the United States. For testimonials to the superior excellence of this Course, see North American Review.

1. Elementary Treatise on Plane and Solid Geometry, 12mo.
2. Elementary Treatise on Algebra, 4th edition, 12 mo.
3. Elementary Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, with their applications to Navigation, Surveying, Heights, and Distances, and Spherical Astronomy, and particularly adapted to explaining the construction of Bowditch's Navigator and the Nautical Almanac, 2d edition, 12mo, plates.
4. Curves, Function and Motion, vol 1, containing Analytical Geometry, and the Differential Calculus 12mo, plates.
5. The same; vol 2, containing the Integral Calculus, and Analytical Mechanics, 12mo, plates, in press.
6. The same; vol 3, containing the application of Analytical Mechanics to Physics and Astronomy, 12 mo, in preparation.

Peirce's Elementary Treatise on Sound, 10 plates, 8vo.

For sale at 134 Washington, opposite School street.

mh16

New Goods! New Goods!!

AT LOW PRICES.

JUST received, a new supply of Ladies' Dress Goods, such as Alepines, Cashmere Cloths, Mouslin de Laines, figured Velvets, Balzorines, Muslins, Plaids, Lunettas, Crape de Laines, Cambrics, Ginghams, Prints, &c. &c. Also, Shawls, Scarfs, Cravats, Laces, Lawns, Ribbons, Gimps, Fringes, Linen and Cotton Edgings, Hosiery, Gloves, Linen C. Hdkfs, &c. Together with a great variety of Domestic Cottons, Ticking, Drillings, bleached and brown Cotton, Linen Table Covers, &c.

N. B. The subscriber is also receiving weekly Fresh Goods of the latest styles, which will be sold at unusually low prices, for Cash.

EDWIN H. WARREN.

Framingham, March 16, 1844. tf

Bremer Works.

THE Neighbors, in 1 and 2 vols 12mo, and pamphlet edition 8vo; The President's Daughter, 1 vol 12 mo, and pamphlet edition 8vo; The H. Family, 1 vol 12mo, and pamphlet edition 8vo; The Home, pamphlet, 8vo; Strife and Peace, with Diary, do 8vo; Nina, do, 8vo; Morning Watches, or Confessions of Faith, &c, do, 8vo; The Bondmaid, 1 vol, 16mo.

The above published and for sale by JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st.

mh16

Bowen's Virgil.

PUBLISHED by JAMES MUNROE & CO., Virgil, with English Notes, by Francis Bowen, 2nd edition, 8vo. This edition is required for examination on entering Harvard College. No 134 Washington...

Boy Wanted,

ABOUT 15 years of age to learn the Chaise and Harness making business—to a smart, active boy, a good chance will be given. Apply immediately to WILLIAM HOBBS, Main st, Waltham.

mh16 3w*

Advertisement.

THE PANACEA prepared by Messrs. RANSOM & STEVENS, 325 Washington street, we have before taken occasion to recommend, as an article every way worthy of confidence, and one which is an effectual remedy for all such diseases as it professes to cure. It is solely intended for such diseases as have their origin in an impure state of the blood. For a year past we have made frequent and at all times satisfactory trial of its virtues; we have unhesitatingly recommended it to our friends in private, and their testimony fully concurs with our own experience.—Messrs. R. & S. have received since its introduction to the public, a file of certificates, which if printed, would fill a volume. We have examined many of these certificates, which we find to have emanated from some of our most respected citizens, and their testimony is emphatic as to the good resulting from the use of this medicine. We can confidently recommend it to those who have not tasted its merits, as one of the best alteratives which the science of medicine has yet produced.

The virtues of the Dandelion, Tomato and Sarsaparilla, which are the chief ingredients of the Panacea are known to all. They are the most innocent as well as most effectual plants, known in the vegetable kingdom. We will merely say that for such diseases as scrofulous humors, eruptions of the skin, general debility, jaundice, and all disorders arising from secretions of the liver, impurity of the blood, &c., the Dandelion and Tomato Panacea of Messrs. Ransom & Stevens, is the best medicine with whose virtues we have become acquainted. [Boston Daily Bee. tf mh16

Ploughs and Grass Seeds.

A full assortment of Prouty & Co's Improved Ploughs, which are warranted to give perfect satisfaction or the money will be refunded.

Also, a large lot of GRASS SEED, of superior quality, for sale at Boston prices, by

E. H. WARREN.

Framingham, March 16, 1844. tf

A small Farm for Sale.

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated about half a mile west of the centre of Townsend, Mass., and on the county road leading from Keene, N. H. to Boston, containing about 45 acres. The buildings are new, consisting of a two story House, Wood House, Barn, &c. with a good well of water. It would make a very good stand for a mechanic.

Terms easy. For particulars inquire of Mr Oliver Scales, near the premises, or of

ISAAC SCALES.

Townsend, March 16, 1844. 6w*

Half of a House To Let.

The owner of a house in the westerly part of Malden would let half of it.—The tenant can have with it 27 acres of land if wanted. The half of the house contains four square rooms, and the location is pleasant and convenient. Water and other accommodations good. For particulars, apply to CHAS. D. ADAMS, or on the premises to

mh16 5t WALTER RUSSELL.

Rare Chance for Emigrants to the WEST.

A Farm of 160 acres, situated eight miles from the flourishing city of Chicago, Illinois, 80 acres of which is enclosed, will be sold at a bargain. Said land, from the fertility of the soil (which will produce 40 bushels of wheat to the acre,) and its contiguity to a large city, while it ensures a constant and ready market for produce, will become greatly enhanced in value in a few years, by the rapid settlement of that region. A highly respectable reference can be given as to the situation and quality of the land. Enquire at THIS OFFICE. 3t mh16

1844. Improved Eagle Ploughs, 1844.

MANUFACTURED BY

Ruggles, Nourse & Mason,

And for sale at the Manufactory in Worcester, and at their

AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

AND

SEED STORE,

QUINCY HALL, BOSTON.

RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON, have added to their extensive assortment of plough patterns, several sizes with *new* and *important improvements*, and have by means of machinery, introduced such uniformity in the structure of their ploughs, that all those of the same class being exactly of the same form and dimensions, all parts of the *wood* as well as iron, may be replaced with a facility that could not otherwise be attained.

In 1843 the Trustees of the Essex County Agricultural Society considering the *plough* the most important implement in agriculture, offered premiums for the *best plough*, under the direction of a most able committee, consisting of Messrs. *Newell, I. W. Proctor, Wm. Sutton, Asa F. Newhall*, and *Andrew Dodge*, Esqrs., a most thorough and persevering trial was had at Salem in October last, occupying two days. The committee in their report say,—"In testing the quality of a plough, the power by which a plough is moved, the ease with which it is handled, and the manner in which it completes the work, are prominent points for consideration." And after giving a statement of the first days' trial, at which there were 17 ploughs presented for trial, and giving the names of those who held the ploughs they say,—"As so much depends on the skill of the person *holding* the plough, the committee were at a loss to know what proportion of the merits of the work was to be attributed to the plough and what to the ploughman; and as there appeared in some instances an effort to enlarge the work beyond the natural powers of the plough, the committee requested the competitors each of them to produce two ploughs, one of large and one of medium size, to be tried on a subsequent day; the smaller size to turn a furrow 12 inches wide and 7 inches deep; the larger size to turn a furrow 14 inches wide and 7 inches deep. The examination of these ploughs took place on the 24th of October. The ploughs were held by members of the committee." The following is a copy of their table, showing the comparative amount of power in pounds required to operate the different ploughs:

MEDIUM SIZE PLOUGHS.

Winslow of Danvers,		462 lbs.
Prouty & Co. Boston,		425 lbs.
Ruggles & Co. Worcester,		412 lbs.
Howard, Hingham,		412 lbs.

LARGE SIZE PLOUGHS.

Winslow,		512 lbs.
Prouty & Co.,	Sod A.	487 lbs.
Ruggles & Co.,	Eagle No. 3,	425 lbs.
Howard,		450 lbs.

In speaking of the Improved Eagle plough, to which they unanimously awarded the highest premium, they say,—"As near as we can ascertain, this plough combines all the good qualities manifested in either of the others, with some peculiar to itself;" and "further, our attention was particularly called to the *quality* of the castings on the beams of Ruggles & Co., their *finish* and *durability*." "Their appearance certainly is more perfect than any thing we have elsewhere seen." "The process of *chilling* the *points*, the entire *edge* of the *share*, and *flange* or *base* of the *landside*, gives a permanence and durability to the work that renders it of a decidedly superior character." "And we think there is no hazard in saying the value of the parts thus made, is more than doubled by the process."

At the same Society's Ploughing Match, held at Andover Oct. 3, 1843, where there were forty-four competitors, nine of the ten premiums were awarded to ploughmen using ploughs made by Ruggles, Nourse & Mason.

At the Ploughing Matches held in Massachusetts the same year, forty-three premiums were awarded to ploughmen using ploughs made by R. N. & M., twelve of which were the highest premiums awarded in the counties of Essex, Middlesex, Worcester, Plymouth, and Bristol.

At our Warehouse may be found the most extensive and complete assortment of AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS to be found in the United States, embracing every tool used in the cultivation of the farm and garden. Also a large and well selected assortment of Field, Grass, Garden and FLOWER SEEDS, all of which are offered at wholesale or retail, at prices which cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

Also, PLOUGH CASTINGS, for repairing most kinds of ploughs in use.

Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms.

mh16 tf

POTTER'S

Botanic Garden and Nurseries,

CRANSTON, R. I.

100,000 FRUIT TREES of all the desirable varieties of Apples, Pear, Plum, Peach, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine, Quince, Mulberries, &c. &c., can be furnished at this establishment, suitable for transplanting this present spring—some are of large size.

Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Raspberries and Strawberries, of the finest varieties.

Ornamental and Forest Trees, Evergreen Trees, Harrison's Double Yellow Rose, with a great variety of other choice Roses, Altheas, Syringo, Shrubs, Honeysuckles, Vines, Creepers, &c. &c.

Green and Hot House Plants.

This establishment contains the most extensive variety of plants to be found at any one place in New England; the selections have been made from the most noted sources in this country and Europe; and the Proprietor flatters himself that persons cannot obtain at any place in the Union, plants more genuine.—Persons wishing quantities will be furnished at lower prices than can be purchased at any similar establishment in the country.

Those in the city or vicinity, wishing to view the Plants, can by leaving Boston in the morning train of cars to Providence return in the afternoon, as the Nursery is but a mile from the city of Providence.

☞Catalogues of the Plants will be distributed *gratis*, at the office of this paper.

☞ Trees and Plants packed so as to be safely transported to any part of the country.

ANSON HOWARD POTTER.

Cranston Botanic Garden, March 16, 1844.

Farm at Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

The Farm lately owned by Moses Garfield, deceased. Said Farm consists of about one hundred acres, and is situated in Needham, on the Worcester Turnpike, one mile from Newton Upper and Lower Falls, and about the same distance from the Railroad Depot.

There is on the premises a large and convenient modern built two story Dwelling House, Barn and out-buildings, and two good wells of water. Also, about 250 Fruit Trees of the choicest kinds of Grafted Fruit. The premises can be examined any day previous to the sale, and part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage if desired.

☞For further particulars inquire of WILLIAM PIERCE, or MOSES GARFIELD, or of the Auctioneer. DEXTER WARE, Auct.

Needham, March 16, 1844. ep4w*

Farm at Auction.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of March inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises—

A small Farm, situated in East Medway, within a few rods of the Baltimore Factory, (so called) containing about twelve acres of Land, and a two story Dwelling House, in good repair.

A number of good Fruit Trees on the premises.—The above is pleasantly situated on the banks of Charles River. Terms made easy.

☞For further information inquire of Moses Richardson, of Medfield, or John Walcott, of East Medway. COLBURN ELLIS, Auct.

Medfield, March 16, 1844. 3t*

House at Auction.

Will be sold at Auction, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

A two story Dwelling House, nearly new and completely finished, convenient for one or two families, situated in Newton Upper Falls Village, with convenient out-buildings, garden, and one acre of choice land, covered with young and thrifty trees, with a good well of water.

☞For further particulars inquire of STEPHEN HURD, on the premises.

Newton, Upper Falls, March 16, 1844. 3w

Tie Up Chains.

JUST received per ship Gov. Davis, 600 Tie Up Chains, 300 yards Fence Chain, Halter Chains, &c., which will be sold low, at the Boston Agricultural Warehouse, South Market street, Boston, by

n18 tf RUGGLES, NOURSE & MASON.

Trees at the Garrison Nursery,

WEST NEWBURY.

The subscriber has for sale at his Nursery, in West Newbury, a choice lot of Fruit Trees, consisting of 5000 Peach, 1500 Plum, 1000 Baldwin Apple.

Also, 1000 Apple, consisting of Russets, Greenings, Non-such, and Rock Sweeting.

This Nursery contains the most choice varieties of Peach and Plum the country affords, which were inoculated by my own hands, from healthy, bearing trees. Those who prefer setting trees as they originally stood, can do so, as they were all inoculated on the southeast side.

☞All orders for the above Trees, addressed to MOODY ORDWAY, Garrison Nursery, West Newbury, will receive prompt attention.

West Newbury, March 16, 1844. 3w*

Administrator's Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction, by license of Court, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next, at 1 o'clock, P. M. the real estate of Nathan Harrington, late of Lexington, deceased, for the payment of his just debts and benefit of heirs, viz:

A Dwelling-house, Barn, and three acres of excellent land, upon which are a number of Fruit Trees, situated near the Meeting-house and Normal School, fronting the Common, and is one of the most desirable and pleasant situations of any in the village. Also about nineteen acres of the first rate land, divided into mowing, tillage, and wood land, upon which are a large number of Fruit Trees in bearing order, which produce from 60 to 100 barrels a year. Said lot is situated on the road leading to Concord, about 100 rods from the above named lot, and is a fine situation for a building lot.—Also seven acres of pasture land, situated on the road leading from Concord road to the house of Isaac Muzzey, deceased; is well fenced and watered. Also half of two Pews in the Unitarian meeting-house.

The above estate will be sold subject to the Widow's Dower, which will be sold at the same time. The above will be sold altogether, or in lots to suit purchasers. A part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

WM. CHANDLER, Adm'r.

Lexington, March 9, 1844. ts

Ploughs for Sale in Middleborough.

NAHUM M. TRIBOU has for sale, at his place there, Ploughs of all sizes of the best construction. His prices are the same as at the Warehouses in Boston. He has them from the establishments of Ruggles, Nourse & Co., and from D. Prouty & Co.

Middleborough, March 9, 1844. 3m*

Peach Trees, &c. for Sale.

The subscriber has for sale at his Nursery in Roxbury, on the Dedham Turnpike, about one mile from Boston line, 1500 PEACH TREES, of the *most approved varieties*, thrifty and in good order.

B. MERIAM, Jr.

Roxbury, March 9, 1844. 6w*

Farm for Sale.

For sale, a Farm in the easterly part of Billerica, about two miles from the centre of the town and near the Railroad Depot, containing about fifty-four acres of mowing, Pasturing, Plough-land and Woodland, with a two story Dwelling House thereon, in good repair; a large recently-built Barn, good cellar under the same, and good out buildings. A Trout Brook runs through the whole length of the Farm.—Inquire of SAMUEL R. ALLEN, of Boston, No 21 Commercial wharf, or of the subscriber on the premises. HENRY ALLEN.

Billerica, March 9, 1844. eptap1*

Dwelling House and Blacksmith's

SHOP, FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A first rate stand for a Blacksmith, with Shop nearly new, furnished with good Bellows and Anvil, situated in Dover, about half a mile west of the meeting house, and within a few rods of a Wheelwright's Shop. Also, a two-story Dwelling House, Carriage House and Barn, in good repair, with about eight acres of excellent land.

The House or Shop will be disposed of separately, if desired. Terms favorable. For further particulars inquire of the subscribers, near the premises.

GEORGE CLEVELAND,
HIRAM W. JONES.

Dover, March 9, 1844. 3w*

Two Farms For Sale!

In North Hampton, within 8 miles of Portsmouth, and 5 miles of Exeter, one containing 150 acres, the other containing 106 acres, each lying compact in one piece, well supplied with WOOD, TIMBER, WATER, and a large supply of SWAMP MANURE of the best quality, and in the right places. Both natural grass Farms. Size of the buildings in proportion to the land, some repairs may be necessary or not, as the purchaser may think. A Grist, Saw and Shingle Mill within a mile. A perfect title will be given, and possession the first of April next, at less for the purpose of taxing. Conditions liberal. For further particulars inquire of

WELLS HEALEY, of Hampton Falls.

Hampton Falls, March 9, 1844. tf

A Good Farm for Sale.

The Hathaway Farm, containing 150 acres of choice land, situated in Kimball Village in Grafton, is now offered for sale. There are several acres of orcharding of the finest fruits, apple, peach, pear, and orange quince, and 27 acres of excellent timber and woodland, lying near the buildings. The soil is a deep loam of the richest kind. The buildings are in good repair, a good ice house among the rest.

The farm is well watered, there is a fine well in the house and another at the yard.

The whole is completely fenced off into lots by good wall.

The stock on the farm, and the tools, may be had with it. The terms will be easy and a part of the purchase money may lie a number of years, on interest.

Inquire of SALMON HATHAWAY, now on the premises; of A. K. HATHAWAY, of Medford, or of the Editor of this paper.

Grafton, March 9, 1844. 4w

Productive and Valuable Farms

FOR SALE.

For sale a very productive Farm, situated 12 miles from the city, near a Railroad depot. The estate consists of about 78 acres of land, perhaps not surpassed in its quality of soil by any farm in the country. It is well divided into Mowing, Tillage, Pasture and Woodland, and stocked with a rich variety of Fruit, Shrubs, &c, with a Garden containing all the variety of roots usually found in our gardens. There is a large amount of Wood on the farm and the buildings are good as new. The property is pleasantly located and will be sold for about the recent cost of the buildings.

Also a COTTAGE and FARM, containing 25 acres of superior land in a high state of cultivation, and with as great a variety of fine fruit as may be found on any similar estate in the Commonwealth. The property cost $2,500 and is 20 miles distant, and will be sold very low if applied for immediately.

For terms, apply to CHARLES McINTIER, No. 5 Exchange street, Boston. tf mar2

Farm for Sale.

A valuable Farm in Hamilton, situated on the Maine Eastern Road, and not far from the Eastern Railroad, consisting of from 80 to 90 acres of excellent land, divided by substantial stone walls into lots of Pasturage, Mowing and Tillage, with some woodland, and an excellent orchard of Apple and Pear trees, grafted with the best varieties, with Cherry, Plum, Peach and Quince trees, all in a bearing state. The buildings consist of a new genteel cottage, with all the usual conveniences, and containing twelve rooms, with piazza in front and rear, and surrounded by ornamental shrubbery, with a large Barn, Sheds, &c. The location is delightful and the Farm is in a high state of cultivation, and the estate is well adapted for a genteel residence. Price low, and terms easy.

For particulars apply to CHARLES McINTIER, No. 5 Exchange street, Boston.

March 2, 1844. tf

Farm for Sale.

The subscriber, wishing to dispose of the Farm he now occupies, offers it for sale. Said Farm consists of about 33 acres of mowing, tillage and wood land, and 6 acres of salt marsh. There is a large double house, chaise house, wood shed and shop, all in good repair; also, a barn 40 by 28, with a cellar convenient to keep cattle in. Said Farm is situated in Saugus, about 7 miles from Boston, on the old road to Salem. For further particulars inquire of AMOS STOCKER, Jr., on the premises.

Saugus, March 2, 1844. 8w*

Fruit Trees.

A CHOICE VARIETY OF FRUIT TREES for sale, consisting of Apple, Pear, Plum, Quince, Cherry, Peach, &c.—Likewise Grape Vines of various kinds.—Also, Gooseberries and Currants, and Quicks, three years old, for live fences; all of the best and most approved kind, selected with the greatest care, and budded and engrafted on Seedling Stocks.

Prices according to quality.

THOS. JOHNSON.

Chelsea, March 2, 1844. tmy1

Desirable Country Residence

AND FARM FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, wishing to dispose of a part of his Farm, offers for sale from twenty to thirty acres of excellent land, consisting of mowing, tillage and pasture, on which are a good two story house, barns, and all necessary out-buildings, in thorough repair, situated in the southwesterly part of Pepperell, on the County road leading from Boston and Lowell to Keene and Brattleboro'. On the farm are a great variety of choice fruit trees, &c. Near the premises can be obtained an excellent wood lot containing ten acres of superior growth, at a fair price.

The contemplated railroad from Nashua to Fitchburg will probably be located within twenty minutes ride from the above-named premises, making it a desirable residence for any one in Boston or elsewhere. For a description of the above situation purchasers are requested to call on Mr. Waldo Maynard, No. 11 Merchants' Row, Boston, Abel Moore, Esq., Concord, or examine for themselves previous to purchasing elsewhere. Conditions liberal. F. A. WALTON.

Pepperell, Jan. 22, 1844. 8w. J27

A Valuable Farm For Sale.

The Farm owned formerly by the late Col. BRADBURY CILLEY, and known as the "Pease Farm," is now offered for sale. It is situated in New Market, N. H., within three miles of the Factory Village at Lamprey River; contains about 250 acres of excellent land for cultivation, mowing and pasturage, with a fine growth of WOOD. There is on it a good two story House, two Barns and necessary out-buildings; is well watered in every part, and capable of the highest improvement. To a young and enterprising farmer, or to a gentleman with capital, who wishes to invest in productive real estate, a rare opportunity is presented of making a good purchase.

For further information inquire of

JOSEPH L. CILLEY,

of Exeter, N. H., about 5 miles from said Farm.

☞ Possession given the first of April next. One half the stock of Cattle now on the Farm will be sold if desired, with the Farm. 6w f17

Valuable Farm for Sale.

THE subscriber will sell her valuable Farm, situated in the north part of Waltham, within two miles of the centre of the town, and about eight from Boston, long known as the Brown Farm. Said Farm contains about 120 acres of excellent land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturing, and orcharding, embracing a great variety of Pear and Cherry Trees, and a Wood Lot of thirty acres, covered with a large growth of good wood. The Farm is in a good state of cultivation, well watered, and fenced with good stone walls.

The buildings are all in good repair. They consist of a large, handsome and commodious Dwelling House, (supplied by means of aqueduct, with the best of spring water brought into the house in three rooms, and if required can be carried into every chamber,) a large and convenient barn, with a first rate vegetable cellar under the same, and aqueduct in the yard; cider mill, mill house, tool house, carriage houses, piggery, and other convenient out-buildings. The whole suitable for a country seat, or to be improved as a milk and fruit farm. The above is a rare chance for a gentleman of business in Boston, as it is but a mile from a Railroad depot.

Terms easy. One half of the purchase money, or more, can remain on mortgage if required.

For further particulars, inquire of JAMES RUSSELL, Esq., West Cambridge; JOSEPH PORTER, near the Colleges, Cambridge, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

f10 6* BETSEY BENT COLBURN.

Nonantum Hill,

NURSERY OF WILLIAM KENRICK.

Baldwin and other Apple Trees, of fine sizes; 10,000 Peach Trees, also of kinds superior and of sizes fine; Pear, Plum, Cherry, Apricot, Nectarine Trees of kinds new or most highly esteemed.

This Nursery, by late extensions, now covers 30 acres of ground. A large Green House is now being added.

Franconia Raspberries, Grape Vines, Currants, Gooseberries, Strawberries—of all kinds most approved. The descriptive Catalogue for 1843 will be sent to all who apply.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, and Honeysuckles, yellow Harrison and other Roses; Tree and other splendid Pœonies of different colors. Also, Myatt's Victoria and other new kinds of Rhubarb, double Dahlias, &c. &c.

All orders addressed to the subscriber will be promptly attended to, and Trees when so ordered will be securely packed in mats and moss for safe transport to all distant places, and delivered in the city by the wagon which goes hither daily, or shipped to order, or per railroad. Orders may be left with Joseph Breck & Co., 51 and 52 North Market st, Hovey & Co, 7 Merchants' Row, D. Prouty & Co., No 19 North Market street, Boston; John G. Locke, Esq, Lowell; Eliphalet Wheeler, Esq, Framingham.

WILLIAM KENRICK.

Nonantum Hill, Newton, March 9, 1844. tmy18

Farm at Auction.

The Farm formerly belonging to the late Enoch Abbott, deceased, situated in the South Parish in Andover, about 3-4ths of a mile from the Theological Seminaries, will be sold at Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 2d day of April next, at one o'clock, P. M.

Said Farm contains about 44 acres of excellent soil, suitably divided into lots for mowing, tillage, and pasturing, all of which is fenced with good stone wall.—Also, a large and choice selection of engrafted Fruit. With a good Dwelling House, Barn, Sheds, and all other necessary out-buildings, well arranged and in good repair, with two wells of excellent and never failing water. There are several lots of out land convenient to and belonging to the farm, consisting of pasturing and woodland, which will be sold with the place, if desired.

For further particulars inquire of HENRY ABBOTT, 3d, or ENOCH ABBOTT.

Andover, Feb. 24, 1844. 6w*

Farm for Sale.

In Milton, seven miles from Boston, a first rate Farm of thirty-three acres of excellent land, upon which is an abundance of choice fruit trees, viz. Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry. There is a peat meadow on the premises, which will give a supply of fuel and manure.

It has been used as a Milk Farm for the last six years and is well calculated for that purpose; it is in the immediate neighborhood of a good Public School, an Academy, two Churches, one of the Unitarian and the other of the Calvinistical persuasion. The buildings are good and consist of a large dwelling house, barn, chaise house and slaughter do. The house and barn are furnished with pumps.

It will be sold low, and a part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage if desired. Apply to CUTTING & KENDALL, corner of Commercial and Hanover sts., Boston, or to EDWARD J. KENDALL on the premises. tf d30

Farm for Sale,

Situated in East Needham, near the Meeting House. Said Farm contains about 47 acres of excellent land well watered and suitably divided into mowing and pasturing. The land is easy to cultivate. There are not many stones and most of it is very level, and is under a middling state of cultivation and there is a good chance for improvement.—It has a large House and Barn on it, which are convenient, with a good well of water, and a good cellar under part of the barn. Also, a small House and Barn, and a Water Privilege, and a very good stand for a wheelwright.

The buildings, with the whole or any part of the land, will be sold, as the purchaser may desire.

Terms liberal, and a part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage, if desired.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, near the meeting house. TIMOTHY DANIELL.

Needham, Feb. 24, 1844. 6w

Farm to be Let.

A valuable Farm of 40 acres, situated nine miles from Boston and one mile and a half from the centre of Woburn; will be let for one or five years. The land is excellent and well fenced with wall; a two-story House, convenient for two families, a barn and out-buildings, all nearly new, in good repair and convenient. Also other tenements will be let, suitable for manufacturing shoes, at a very reasonable rate.

For further particulars inquire of Capt. SAMUEL ABBOTT, at the half way Depot, or of the Postmaster, BOWEN BUCKMAN, Esq.

Woburn, Feb. 24, '44. tf

For Sale or Exchange,

FOR REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY.

A valuable Farm, containing 104 acres of superior land, together with a new two story Dwelling House, Farm House, and Out-houses, Barns, &c., sufficient for all the purposes of such a Farm, and situated about 16 miles from Boston in one of the most pleasant towns in the vicinity. For further particulars apply at THIS OFFICE.

Boston, March 9, 1844. tf

Joseph Breck & Co.,

NEW ENGLAND

Agricultural Warehouse,

AND

SEED STORE,

51 and 52 North Market Street, Boston.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO. having received a full and general assortment of FIELD, GRASS, GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS, worthy of cultivation, confidently recommend them as being pure and of the first qualities, unmixed with other varieties;—they have no hesitation in saying that their collection of Seeds is the best, and of the greatest variety ever offered for sale at any establishment in the U. States, and would invite all to send in their orders as soon as possible, that they may supply themselves with the choicest varieties in good season for the Spring planting.

The following are a few of the most important kinds which they offer wholesale and retail, viz:

PEAS.

Cedo Nulli, Hill's Early, Early Dwarf, do Charlton, do France, do Warwick, Improved Blue Imperial, Woodford's Dwarf Marrow, Bishop Dwarf for borders, Knight's Dwarf, Dwarf Marrowfats, Tan do, &c.

BEANS.

Lima, Saba, Horticultural Pole, Dwf. China, do Mohawk, do Marrow, Red Cranberry Pole, White do do, Kidney Pole, Dwf. Kidney, do Case Knife, do Six Weeks, &c.

CABBAGES.

Large Late Drumhead, Late Sugar Loaf, Green Globe Savory, Red Dutch, Low Dutch, Early York, do Battersea, do Hope, do Venack, do Sugar Loaf, with a complete variety of other kinds, some of which are, Long Blood and Turnip Beets, French Sugar Beets, Mangel Wurtzel, Ruta Baga, Long Orange, Early Horn and White Field Carrots, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Broccolis of all sorts, Cucumbers, Melons, Squashes, Sweet Marjoram, Sage, Summer Savory, Thyme, and Turnips more than twenty fine varieties.

*** They have just received per Ship Minerva, a fine and choice lot of new *Flower Seeds*, which together with an assortment of over four hundred kinds, comprise the most complete collection ever offered for sale.

*** *Fruit and Ornamental Trees*, Shrubs, Grape Vines, Roses, Dahlias, Green-house Plants, Rhubub and Asparagus Roots, and all Nursery productions furnished at one day's notice, and when requested, can be packed in mats and boxes, so as to be sent to Europe or any part of America.

*** Dealers supplied on the most liberal terms with Seeds of various sizes, containing a complete assortment, neatly put up in papers, labelled and sealed ready for retail, with printed directions on each package for its management and cultivation.

*** *Grass Seeds* at wholesale and retail, at the lowest market prices. Also, Kentucky Blue Grass, a first rate article for Lawns. Clover Seed, Red and White, Orchard Grass, Oat Grass, Fowl Meadow, Northern and Southern Red Top, Barley, Oats, Millet, Rhode Island Grass, Buckwheat, &c, &c, of the best quality and for sale low.

Agricultural Books of all kinds, constantly on hand.

Agricultural and Garden Implements of all kinds, among which are the following, viz:—1000 Howard's Patent Cast Iron Ploughs, 200 Common do do, 200 Cultivators, 100 Greene's Straw Cutters, 50 Willis' do do, 100 Common do do, 100 Willis' Patent Corn Shellers, 50 Common do do, 200 Willis' Seed Sowers, 50 do Vegetable Cutters, 50 Common do do, 200 Hand Corn Mills, 200 Grain Cradles, 100 Ox Yokes, 1500 Doz. Scythe Stones, 3000 do Austin's Rifles, 100 doz. Cast Steel Shovels, 150 do Common do, 100 do Spades, 500 do Grass Scythes, 300 do Patent Snaiths, 200 do Common do, 500 do Hay Rakes, 200 do Garden do, 200 do Manure Forks, 300 do Hay do, 500 Pair Trace Chains, 100 do Truck do, 100 do Draft do, 500 do Tie up do, 50 doz. Halter do, 1000 yards Fence do, 25 Grind Stones on rollers.

TIE UP CHAINS!—Just received by the "Oceanus" 300 Chains for tying up cattle. These chains, introduced by E. H. DERBY, Esq. of Salem, and Col. JACQUES, for the purpose of securing cattle to the stall, are found to be the safest and most convenient mode of fastening cows and oxen to the stanchion.

JOSEPH BRECK & CO.,

f17 tf Nos. 51 & 52 North Market St.

Fresh Garden Seeds for 1844.

HOVEY & CO.,

7 MERCHANTS ROW,

Near State Street,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Garden, Grass, and Flower Seeds, Agricultural Implements, Trees, Plants, &c.

HAVING completed their stock of Seeds for 1844, offer for sale one of the largest and most choice assortments to be found in New England. Their seeds are expressly raised for them, by experienced persons, and the whole will be warranted fresh and of the best quality. In the selection of the staple articles of Carrots, Beets, Turnips, Cabbages, Pears, &c., &c., they have given the greatest attention, and purchasers may rely on the genuineness of the kinds. A few of the more important kinds are subjoined:—

GARDEN SEEDS.

Sugar Beet and Blood Beet, Large white and orange Carrots, Ruta Baga and other Turnips, Silver Skin and Red Onions, Early and Late Cabbages, Early and Late Cauliflowers, Tomato, Pepper and Egg Plants, Early and Late Peas, Early and Late Beans, Early White and Sweet Corn, Cucumbers, Melons, &c., Radishes, Lettuce, &c., Pot and Sweetherb Seeds, Earliest Potatoes.

FLOWER SEEDS.

400 varieties of Flower Seeds, including superb assortments of Double German Asters, Double Balsams, Rocket Larkspurs, &c., raised at our own garden.—Also, every new and rare Flower Seed to be obtained in London, comprising splendid 10 Neck Stock Gilliflowers, (20 colors,) Double Poppies, Candytufts, Hollyhocks, extra fine large Pansies, German Carnation, Petunias, Pelargoniums, &c., received by the steamship Britannia.

GRASS SEED, RED and WHITE CLOVER—Foul Meadow Grass, Northern and Southern Red Top, Millett, Barley, Buckwheat, Spring Rye, &c, all of the best quality, wholesale and retail.

AGRICULTURAL and GARDEN IMPLEMENTS of all kinds—Ploughs, Hay Cutters, Cultivators, Shovels, Spades, Hoes, Patridge's Forks, Pruning Knives, Trowels, &c., &c.

SEEDS, put in boxes of various sizes, from $5 to $20 each, all ready for retailing; every kind neatly labelled, with the name and printed directions for cultivation. ☞ A liberal discount allowed to country dealers.

FRUIT TREES, FOREST TREES, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS—Roses, Dahlias, Grape Vines, Herbaceous Plants, Green-house Plants, Rhubarb and Asparagus Roots, &c., &c., supplied from our *extensive Nurseries* at Cambridge.

Catalogues gratis, and forwarded to all *post paid* applicants.

Seeds, Trees or Plants, packed with care, so as to be transported to any part of the country.

HOVEY & CO.

Boston, Feb. 17, 1844. tf

Farm for Sale,

Situated in the West Parish, Andover, on the River Road, three miles from the Meeting-house and about five from Lowell—containing 170 acres of land, 150 in one entire body, well watered and well fenced with stone wall, mostly of the best quality of land and part of it in a high state of cultivation. There is a good wood lot of about 30 acres and a large orchard. The buildings are large and commodious, all in good repair, house painted inside and out, with blinds to the windows, and placed near the centre of the 150 acre body. Said Farm will be sold very low if applied for soon, as I am very desirous of selling. Terms easy. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

Also, a Tavern Stand, situated on Middlesex street, in Lowell, known by the name of the Eagle Tavern.—The House contains 21 rooms, and cellar under. A stable 56 by 30 feet, with a shed 56 by 18 feet, with a good cellar under the stable and shed,—buildings all in good repair. JONATHAN ABBOTT.

Andover, Nov 4, 1843. eoptf

Farm for Sale,

The subscriber offers for sale his Farm, situated in that pleasant part of Deerfield called 'Bloody-Brook,' containing seventy-five acres of land, most of it in a state of cultivation. It is situated on the main travelled road—near the Church, Schools, Hotel and Post Office. On the premises are a large two-story Dwelling House, spacious Barns, Sheds, Piggery, &c., all in complete repair.

The above is a very desirable situation for a gentleman of fortune, who wishes to farm it for pleasure—or for the real gentleman farmer who wishes to obtain his daily bread by the sweat of his brow.

Should any one wish to unite what is called Country Trade with farming, there can be purchased a first rate stand directly opposite the above premises.

Inquire of the subscriber on the premises.

H. COWING.

South Deerfield, Feb 3, 1844. tf

For Sale, or Exchange,

FOR PROPERTY NEARER THE CITY.

The REAL ESTATE lately owned and occupied by JOSIAH ADAMS, Esq., in Framingham.

Apply on the premises.

f24 tf

Farm for Sale,

In the northeast part of Weston, containing about 140 acres, with good buildings thereon; the land is well divided into mowing, pasturage, woodland, &c.; it is well watered by a never-failing stream of water running through its centre.

Terms made easy. For particulars, inquire of ABIJAH WHITNEY, on the premises, or of WHITNEY & SHERMAN, Waltham.

Weston, Feb 17, 1844. 2m

Farm for Sale.

For Sale, a Farm situated in the West Parish of Andover, near the Meeting House.—Said Farm contains about 70 acres of good land, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasturage, orcharding, woodland, and peat meadow, and is mostly fenced with good stone wall. The buildings are commodious, and all in good repair. For further particulars inquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS.

Andover, Feb. 17, 1844. 12w*

House at Auction.

Will be sold at Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., a two story Dwelling House, nearly new and completely finished, situated in Framingham, at the Depot of the Worcester Railroad, with convenient out-buildings, garden, and half an acre of choice land, formerly occupied by Samuel W. Kendall.

mh2 ts ELIPHALET WHEELER, Auct.

Apple Trees For Sale.

The subscriber has in his well known Nursery a choice lot of about 2000 APPLE TREES, from six to nine feet in height and very thrifty. They are grafted with Baldwins, Greenings, Russets, Porters, Orange Sweetings, Newton Pippins, &c. Prices according to quality. MICAH LELAND.

Sherburne, Feb. 10, 1844. 12t f10

Columbian Cosmetic Lotion.

MR. L. ANGIER—Dear Sir: I wish you to send me six bottles of your COSMETIC LOTION, as that which I had of you is all gone. I am so well satisfied of its efficacy both in curing and preventing chapped hands, that I am determined to keep it by me. It is the very best article of the kind I ever knew, in fact there can be none better, for it is simple in its application and highly agreeable in its effects. It only needs to be known to be duly appreciated.

GEO. HERVEY.

Framingham, Feb. 16, 1844.

MR. ANGIER:—From the frequent trials which I have made of your Columbian Lotion, I am fully satisfied that it is the very best article for chapped hands ever invented. My occupation, that of nursing the sick, necessarily obliges me to have my hands much in water, which causes them to be rough and chapped, especially in the cold season. Since I have made use of your Cosmetic Lotion, I have no further trouble from that source. I am resolved not to be without it myself, and shall cheerfully recommend it to my friends.

T. G. BUNTIN.

Boston, 1841.

☞Sold wholesale and retail, by LUTHER ANGIER, Medford, Mass. 1m mh9

Normal School at Bridgewater.

THE next term of this School begins on Wednesday, the 27th of March, 1844, at which time applicants for admission will undergo an examination in Reading, Writing, Spelling, Grammar, Arithmetic, and Geography.

Those who enter the School are required to do so with the intention of remaining at least two terms, which however need not be successive. Terms 14 weeks.

Each pupil must bring a certificate of intellectual ability and good moral habits. Males must be at least 17 and females at least 16 years of age. No one will be received for less than a term.

N. TILLINGHAST, Principal.

Bridgewater, March 2, 1844. 3t

Framingham Carriage and Harness Manufactory.

THE subscriber will have a variety of new Carriages on hand and for sale, ready for the early Spring trade, at his old stand, 1¼ miles East of the Centre Village, where he continues to manufacture in all the above branches, such as Carryalls, Covered and Open Wagons, Buggies, and every thing in the Harness, Collar and Trunk line. Coach Wrenches, Wagon and Pew Cushions.

Also for sale, PAINTS, Copal Varnish, Spirits of Turpentine, Sponge Blacking, Linseed and Neatsfoot Oil.

PAINTING, Trimming, and Repairing in all the above branches done by *first rate workmen*, of the best stock, at fair prices, and at short notice.

Also, a few second hand Carryalls, Wagons and Chaises, which will be sold cheap for cash, leather, wood, boots or shoes. Also, a large quantity of Flocks for stuffing, for sale.

HOLLIS HASTINGS.

Framingham, March 9, 1844. tf

Twice Told Tales.

N. HAWTHORNE'S TWICE TOLD TALES —2 vols. 12mo.

"A whole volume of collected Miscellanies of great merit is before us. We mean Mr Hawthorne's 'Twice Told Tales,' which will one day or other be naturalized into our Library of Romance, if truth, fancy, pathos, and originality, have any longer power to diffuse a reputation. He has caught the true fantastic spirit, which somewhere or other exists in every society, be it ever so utilitarian and practical, linking the seen to the unseen, the matter of fact to the imaginative. As a recounter of mere legends, Mr Hawthorne claims high praise. We cannot too heartily commend this book as the best addition that has been made to what may be called the Fairy Library, which has been made for many years. [London Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review.

"To this little work we would say, 'Live ever, sweet, sweet book.' It comes from the hand of a man of genius. Every thing about it has the freshness of morning and of May. A calm, thoughtful face seems to be looking at you from every page. [N. A. Review.

Published and for sale by JAS. MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School street. mh2

Nitrate of Soda

FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.

BENJ. BANGS, No. 39 and 40 Lewis's Wharf, has for sale a quantity of the above named article, which has been much approved of in England, and as far as used in this country, has been found highly beneficial on grass lands, trees and plants generally. 3m mh2

Lumber for Sale.

E. & A. BRIDGMAN have for sale

15,000 YELLOW PINE FLOOR BOARDS,
30,000 WHITE do BOARDS,

from ⅞ to 1 inch and 1¼ inches thick. They will be delivered at Palmer Depot, for $12,00 per thousand.

Belchertown, Feb. 24, '44. 5t*

American Almanacs.

WANTED. Copies of the American Almanac, for the years 1840, '42 and '43 will be given in exchange for the year 1839 and 1841, by the Publishers, JAMES MUNROE & CO., 134 Washington, opposite School st. f10

Situation Wanted.

A YOUNG MAN well acquainted with all branches of Farming and experienced in it, wishes to take charge of a gentleman's Farm in some neighboring town. He has a wife but no children. The best reference will be given. A letter, *postage paid*, addressed to M. H. and left at the Ploughman Office, will be attended to by him.

He has had the management of Farms in Braintree Quincy and Dorchester. 4w* f24

To Farmers.—Salt.

SUPERIOR GROUND SALT—ground from the best Bonaire and Rock Salt, and acknowledged to be the *strongest, purest* and *best* for butter and family use, ever introduced.—Ground by A. SHIVERICK, Bench street, Boston, and for sale in barrels and bags at the Factory, or by the Agents, LORING & WINCHESTER, No 37 Commercial st. 3m* m2

Henry G. Terry,

BOOK BINDER,

40 CORNHILL,

Over A. Tompkins' Book Store,

BOSTON.

feb4 eptf

12,000

Coats, Pants, and Vests,

BEST STYLE AT LOW PRICES,

—SELLING AT—

OSGOOD'S

NO. 31 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON.

o14 *y

HEAD QUARTERS.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE IN THE N. ENGLAND STATES TO BUY PURE WHITE NORTHERN LIVE GEESE FEATHERS, IS AT

HARDON, HUNT & Co's,

SUCCESSORS TO H. B. CLAFLIN.

THEY have just received FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS Pure White Northern Live Geese Feathers, which are warranted superior in quality, and cheaper by 15 per cent. than can be bought in the New England States. These Feathers have all been cleansed and re-packed by themselves, and they will take pleasure in paying all expenses of transportation and refunding the money in every case when they do not prove exactly as represented.

Also, 20,000 lbs. Southern Geese Feathers, at 27 cts, which they warrant to prove better, on examination, than any Feathers selling in this market for 33 cts. Also, a large lot in the original Sacks.

Merchants, and all others who wish to buy in large or small quantities, should not think of purchasing before calling at HEAD QUARTERS.

Worcester, Feb 24, 1844. 8t

For 30 Days Longer!

BY TICKETS AND NUMBERS.

An Extensive Assortment of

WINTER GARMENTS,

Amounting to upwards of

$50,000!

At Unprecedented Low Prices!!!

LARGEST sale of Fashionable Over-Coats, Pantaloons, Vests, and Furnishing Articles ever offered in Boston! Also, a variety of Rich Piece Goods. Made up in six to twelve hours' notice. Each article will be ticketed, numbered and marked the LOWEST PRICE! (And no deduction made.) And at such remarkable low prices that it will come within the means of every one to supply himself with a good comfortable Winter Over Garment. Those who are trying to make their old thread bare Coats last them through the Winter, for the trifling sum of $5 to $8 they can furnish themselves with a Genteel Over Coat—every variety of style, cut, quality and quantity, varying in price from $2 50 to $20. The stock of Over Coats alone, on hand, consists of upwards of

5000 GARMENTS!

Fashionably made with the best of Silk Velvet Trimmings, &c.

All made by Journeyman Tailors!!

Having paid the Journeyman Tailor's Bill of Prices for manufacturing. The following is a list of some of the remarkable low prices, viz:—

English Tweed Sacks, $8 00; Cadet Mixed, 5 00; Canada Mixed, 4 00; Drab Sacks, Silk Velvet Collars, &c, 10 00; Broadcloth Surtouts, every variety, 15 00; Wave Beaver Coats, from 12 to 18 00; Pilot Coats of different styles, from 4 to 5 00; Fancy Shirts for travelling, from 75 cts. to 1 00; Under Shirts and Drawers, of flannel, cotton flannel, knit, worsted, &c., from 75 cts. to 1 00; Linen Bosoms, from 20 to 50 cts; Collars, Byron, pointed and round, from 10 to 12½ cts; Suspenders of every style, India Rubber, Silk, Webbing, &c. from 12½ to 50 cts; Silk and Satin Scarfs, from 75 cts. to 1 00; Broadcloth Dress and Frock Coats, from 12 to 14 00; Business Coats, from 4 to 6 00; Double Breasted Cloth Vests, 2 00; Valencia Vests of every variety, from 75 cts. to 2 00; Silk, Satin and Silk Velvet Vests, from 2 to 4 50; Pantaloons of every variety, from 1 50 to 5 00; Dressing Gowns of rich prints, high colored Velvets, &c. from 3 50 to 7 00; Gloves, worsted, cotton, lined buck, silk, &c. &c. from 25 to 50 cts; Purses; Stocks; Carpet Bags;—Umbrellas; Handkerchiefs; Smoking Caps; Walking Sticks, &c. &c, with a great variety of other articles too numerous to mention.

Also, a large lot of *BOYS' OVER COATS SACKS*, &c., with an endless variety of *PANTS VESTS* and *FURNISHING ARTICLES*, numbering upwards of 20,000 Garments! The sale will continue until March, when the balance of Winter Clothing, will be sold by Catalogue at *PUBLIC AUCTION*, to make room for the immense quantity of *SPRING GOODS*! ordered to arrive in April, and per arrival of every monthly Steamer of Cunard's line plying between Liverpool and Boston.

The doors will be thrown open at 9 o'clock, A. M., and close at 1—re-open at 2 P. M., and close again at 6—open again at 7 and shut up at 10 o'clock at night.

OAK HALL BUILDING!

NOS. 32 & 34 ANN STREET,

Opposite Merchants' Row, Boston.

Fifty men wanted as travellers through Boston and vicinity. Good steady mechanics out of employ will find this an agreeable occupation to pass the dull months of winter, until their business opens in the spring.

OAK HALL EXPRESS will be in readiness to convey articles house to any part of Boston or vicinity Free of Expense! Carriages will be in readiness to convey Passengers to and from "OAK HALL" to all the different Railroad Depots and Public Houses.

f17 5t*

Cheap Cash School Book Store.

LEWIS & SAMPSON, Publishers and Booksellers, No. 122 Washington street, Boston, would invite the attention of Booksellers, Country Merchants, Teachers, School Committees, and others, to their large stock of *POPULAR STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS*, constantly on hand, comprising in part the ...ter, Saunders, Lovell, Adams, Hale, ... and Abbott's Reading Books.

WORCESTER, Mitchell, Smith, Olney, Parley, Woodbridge, Willard, Malte Brun, Burritt, Huntington, and Smily's Geographies.

EMERSON, Smith, Davis, Walsh, Adams, Welsh, Leonard, Burnham, and Greenleaf's Arithmetics.

SMITH, Murray, Levizac, Gould, Adams, Kirkham, Goodnow, Bolmar, Cllott, Fisk, Brown, Fowle, Frost, Alger, Green, Andrews, and Stoddards' Grammars.

COMSTOCK, Blake, Swift, Parker, Abercrombie, Olmsted, Phelps, Jones, Bakewell, and Smellies' Philosophy.

GRAY, Comstock, Blake, Turner, Eaton, Phelps, Johnson, and Grand's Chemistries.

DONNEGAN, Leverett, Boyer, Nugent, Webster, Walker, Lempriere, Ainsworth, Graglia, Meadows, Grove, Anthon, Newman, Barretti, Gallaudet, and Davenport's Dictionaries.

PARLEY, Goodrich, Hale, Pinnock, Goldsmith, Worcester, Olney, and Robinson's Histories.

VOSE, Blake, Wilkins, Olmsted, Ryan, and Whewell's Astronomies

WEBSTER, Town, Gallaudet, Sanders, Hazen, Leonard, Marshall, Colmly, Emerson, Fowle, and Perry's Spelling Books.

Also, all the books in general use upon Rhetoric, Botany, Mathematics, Algebra, Book-keeping, &c. Anthon's series of Classical Works, Latin, Greek, French and German School Books, &c. &c.

In addition to the above, can be found one of the most extensive assortments of miscellaneous books in New England, all of which will be sold at prices as low as at any Bookstore in the country. tf d16

Musicians, Attention!!

LET UNISON AND HARMONY PREVAIL.

THE MUSICIAN'S COMPANION, 2d part, containing 36 sets of Cotillions, arranged with figures, and a large collection of Marches, Quick Steps, Waltzes, Hornpipes, Contra Dances, Songs, several of which are in three parts, first, second and bass, for the Flute, Violin, Clarionet, Bass Viol, &c., containing, in all, over 400 pieces of Music, more than 100 of which are original.

Price $1 single—$10 per dozen.

Now in press, and will be issued about the first of January, 1844—the MUSICIAN'S COMPANION, PART FIRST, second edition, containing 18 sets of Cotillions, arranged with figures, and a large collection of favorite Marches, Quick Steps, Waltzes, Hornpipes, Contra Dances, Songs, &c., several of which are in three parts, for the Violin, Flute, Clarionet, Bass Viol, &c. Also, several new and popular pieces in 6 and 8 parts, for Bands.

N. B. The second edition contains in addition to the first, (arranged in 8 parts by A. F. Knight, Leader of the Boston Brigade Band,) the following pieces—Old Dan Tucker, Miss Lucy Long, Rory O'More, Gov. King's March, King of Prussia's March, National Cadets' Quick Step, Such a Getting Up Stairs, Tecumseh Quick Step, &c.

Price one dollar single, ten dollars per dozen.

NEW SCHOOL FOR THE VIOLIN,
Do do do do FLUTE,
Do do do do CLARIONET

Each containing new and complete instructions, with a large collection of favorite Marches, Quick Steps, Waltzes, Hornpipes, Contra Dances, Songs, and six sets of Cotillions, with figures, containing over one hundred and fifty pieces of Music.

Price 50 cents single, $5 per dozen.

N. B. The usual discount to the trade.

Published and for sale at No. 7 Cornhill, Boston, by ELIAS HOWE, Jr. Also for sale at the principal Music Stores throughout the United States. tf o1

Removal.

BARRETT'S DYE HOUSE.

THE Office of this Establishment has been removed from 35 Cornhill to 140 Washington St., opposite School street, Boston.

Grateful for the patronage heretofore received, the proprietors beg leave to say that no exertion will be spared to merit its continuance.

N. B. ONLY ONE DOLLAR for Dyeing Ladies' Dresses.

☞ GOODS RETURNED IN ONE WEEK. ☜

Oct. 7. 6m

THE POET'S CORNER.

[For the Ploughman.]

LINES TO MISS ——— ———.

They tell me thou art beautiful—
Of native grace they speak,
They say that fashion's withering blights
Have never pierced thy cheek.
Oft have I dreamed of perfect ones,
That were in Eden's glen—
But oh! how seldom else I've seen,
The forms that I saw then.

They say the charms of Venus,
And woman's heart are thine—
They say thou art so mild and fair
I fancy thee divine.
Oft I have roamed Elysian fields,
And oft have journeyed far—
But fortune ne'er has favored me,
With thy sweet likeness there.

They spoke thy lovely name to me,
I hastened to reply,
But then, some little elf was heard
Thy virtues to deny.
They say that archers oft have tried,
With Cupid's bow and dart,
But none have ever yet been known
To penetrate thy heart.

They tell me fawning flatterer
Thy favor ne'er has won—
They say his flame of bigotry
Is quenched, where it began.—
And more they speak of reason,
As ruling in thy mind—
When passions are aroused,
They're rigidly confined.

They often tell me thou
With equal airs art seen,
To grace a genteel parlor,
Or play the kitchen queen.
Dear one! allowing they are right,
What fancy could well paint,
Thy virtues, and thy worthy charms?
Our colors are too faint!

Worcester, March, 1844. K.

GIVE A TRIFLE.

It is a trifle—give a mill
To help the poor along;
'Tis not the amount—it is the will
That makes the virtue strong.

"I have but little," never say,
"'Twill not avail to give,"
A penny if you give to-day
Will make the dying live.

It is the spirit—not the gold
Upon the waters cast—
That will return a hundred fold,
To cheer and bless at last.

Then give a trifle cheerfully,
From out thy little store;
With interest it will come to thee,
When thou wilt need it more.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

The Mistaken Parish.

Late one sunny afternoon, Mr. Percival, the Senior Warden of St. Peter's church, entered the lecture room, where were assembled some fifteen or twenty ladies busily sewing on winter garments for the poor, and perhaps half as many gentlemen, husbands, brothers and friends of the same, who had come for the laudable purpose of seeing the ladies safe home, over the ice which covered the streets. When Mr. Percival entered, all eyes turned on him, or on an open letter he held in his hand, from which, after a 'nod all round,' he began to read as follows—'If you wish to retain your pastor at St. Peter's you must set about raising his salary, for *our* minister is afflicted with bronchitis and obliged to resign his charge, and *our* people have set their hearts on having Mr. Grey in his place, which they can doubtless do, as they are both able and willing to give him a 'long call,' to which his present salary is a mere song.' 'So writes my son from the city, said the old gentlemen folding up the letter; 'and as I stood in the Post Office I saw Mr. Grey take from his box a letter with the same post mark, which contained, I suppose, the *call* here mentioned. I came directly here to meet you, and have the opinion of all of us to what we must do, and how we can manage to raise his salary and keep him with us.'

'I do not believe a higher salary, alone, would induce him to leave us,' said Mrs. Williams, a woman of middle age, whose mild, sad face told of much sorrow, patiently endured.

'I dont know,' said Miss Wormwood, an active little maiden of forty-five, 'I don't know; every body in these days takes all he can get; besides, Mrs. Grey was bred in a city, and must have a wish, at least, to return to her old habits.'

'Well,' said warm hearted Mrs. Weston, 'I don't believe he'd go for the salary only, but the hope of doing more *good*, being more extensively *useful*, might influence him, and as Miss Wormwood says, our quiet village life must be dull to Mrs. Grey; besides, $800 a year is *too* little for any body to live decently on, in *these times*—can't we raise him $1000 at least?' and she turned appealingly to the gentlemen who, grouped at a distance, were making the same enquiry.

'I think we should make it $1200, which will be about equal to $2000 in the city,' said Mr. Percival 'and, for my part, I am willing to add $20 to the $30 I pay annually.'

'And I will do the same,'—'and I'—'and I'—said several wealthy manufacturers, 'for, indeed, we shall never do so well again.'

'And I know George will do as much,' said Mrs. Weston, 'for he loves Mr. Grey like a brother, and would do any thing almost to keep him here.'

Still, though these men's promises were '*good as gold*,' there lacked many a dollar of the extra $400, and as these were the only men in the village who could really afford to increase their contribution, many a foreboding rose in their hearts that Mr. Grey *must* go, for they could not raise the requisite sum to keep him. However, Mr. Percival volunteered to go round among the *male* members of the congregation, and try what he could persuade them to do; and Miss Wormwood, who, with a snug little income, no family cares, not one dependant, and an active temperament that always kept her doing something—delighted in such 'labors of *love*,' as she called them, offered to speak to the females. So eager was she, that she immediately began to ask those about her what *they* would give, and, after eloquently urging on one or two the necessity of being liberal in such a case, she turned to Mrs. Williams and said, 'you of course, will increase your contribution by at least ten dollars a year, for you *never* could let Mr. Grey go, you are so fond of him, so I'll set you down as a $30 *one*,' and she was flying off, when the mild widow said, 'stop, Miss Wormwood, I give as much already as I can afford and cannot add one dollar to my contribution.' 'Why, Mrs. Williams! and profess such affection for Mr. Grey, as you do—well, some people have a strange way of shewing love!'

'Tis from no lack of love or respect for my pastor that I refuse your request,' replied the widow, 'but simply because I cannot afford it; and, moreover, I do not believe he has the least desire for an increase of salary, or would accept it if offered to him.'

'Well, Mrs. Evans, you, I know, will assist us, for you are always generous,' and Miss Wormwood turned to a showily dressed woman, who replied, with a simper, 'Oh! of course, ma'am—set me down for a $30 one, I can at least do that, though my income is not larger than Mrs William's—but there's a great deal in managing'—and she looked in the faces around to read the commendations she felt were her due.

'And you,' added Miss Wormwood, 'are not fitting a son for college'—as she saw Mrs. Evans's silly, sheepish looking '*hopeful*,' enter with the delicate, intellectual boy of Mrs. Williams.

It was almost dark before the last of the speculators left the lecture room, and when Mrs. Weston was comfortably seated by her husband's side, in his snug little sleigh, well wrapped in furs, driving swiftly towards their luxurious home, she told him of Mr. Percival's letter, of the debate and decision in consequence, and of her promise in her husband's name to do *as much as the rest*—'and you *will* redeem my word, George, will you not?' she asked, as she marked his thoughtful look, and his silence for several minutes after her tale was told.

'I do not know, Clara,' he answered at length, 'it cannot be that Harry Grey would leave us for another parish solely on account of salary; all his attachments are here, in the home of his boyhood—he is so humble he cannot desire a rich and fashionable congregation—his wants are so few, indeed he does not *need*, and take my word for it, he will not *accept* more salary. It is not a month since he told me he needed nothing but a holier heart to make him perfectly happy, and this with him was not *cant*, for I've known him from infancy and never found in him the least taint of guile or hypocrisy.'

'But think, George, only $800 a year! how could we possibly live on it? and their wants must be as many as ours.'

'You mistake, wife of mine—you and I are the almost spoiled children of affluence; self-indulgence makes us require many things of which our pastor never even thinks.'

'But his wife, George, she was delicately reared, and must endure many privations in that mean little parsonage.'

'Her sweet, happy face denies your assertion, and I do not believe that, so long as she knows Harry Grey loves her, and sees him faithfully doing his duty in his high and holy calling, she has a wish ungratified, save the generous one of being able to give more liberally to the needy.'

'Well! perhaps you are right, George, but if they do increase his salary, you *will* redeem my word and give cheerfully of your abundance?'

'Surely, my wife, I *will*, both for your word's sake and for my own love to my boyhood's friend, *my* manhood's wise and gentle counsellor, Harry Grey.'

Late that evening old Mr. Everett turned to a lovely girl, of about sixteen years, who had sat by his side silent and thoughtful for half an hour, and laying his hand caressingly on her glossy curls, said, 'Come Lucy, tell us what troubles you? some great matter it must be, for you have not smiled since you came in.

'Indeed, Grandpa, I *am* troubled,' she replied—'for I can't think of a thing I can do to help them raise Mr. Grey's salary,'—and she sighed, while her face settled again into unwonted thoughtfulness.

'Raise Mr. Grey's salary! what *do* you mean, child?—there's no difficulty in paying him his $800—this is not the time of year to worry about that; besides it is no business of yours, so sing me a song or two, little linnet, and then we'll have prayers, and go to bed.'

'But, I can't sing, Grandpa,' I am so very sad, and 'tis all about Mr. Grey's salary, which, Miss Wormwood says, must be raised to $1200, or he'll go away from here, and what should we do then?'

'O! 'tis only one of Miss Wormwood's stories to set people to staring,' said Mrs. Everett, speaking for the first time,—'but how came you to know any thing about it, Lucy?'

'Why, you know she boards with Mrs. Prime—I was there when she came home from the sewing meeting and said that a church in the city had given Mr. Grey a call, which he would accept if his salary was not raised immediately to $1200. She said that several ladies had already promised to give generously, then told Mrs. Prime—'of *course* you'll do your part,' and when the old lady demurred on plea of inability, she launched forth into such a tirade on the meanness and wickedness of not being willing to support those who broke to us the bread of life, asserting that several persons with scantier means than Mrs. Prime had promised to do their utmost in so good a cause, the poor woman was fairly *talked into* consenting, not only to sacrifice some of her own comforts, but to allow Helen to assist Miss Wormwood in persuading others to do the same. Helen was very unwilling to go, and only consented on condition that I accompanied her. We went first to Mrs. Lawton, who heard us patiently, and then refused decidedly to give one dollar more than she has always done, saying that Mr. Grey's income was a third more than hers, and his family smaller. Next we applied to Mrs. Philips, and she, after much urging from Helen, agreed to do what other people did, because she could not bear to be singular and mean, 'but mercy knows,' she added—'I must do my part I suppose, but if I do, little Jane can't go to the school for the blind this year—well! I can't help it—they shall never say I'm mean and don't pay my minister.' We went next to Mrs. McDonald, the dress-maker, who replied to Helen's request—'really Miss Prime you know I have only my hands to depend on, and it seems as much as ought to be required of me to pay, as I do, $5 a year for pew rent, which, with my subscriptions for the sabbath school, for tracts and other occasional calls, amounts to at least $8 a year, and that is much for one who has to sew to support an infirm mother, a bed-ridden sister, and to aid a brother, who, though active and industrious, is too small yet to support himself entirely, nevertheless, if I can without trespassing on my mother's comforts, I will do my part, for I would sacrifice almost any thing rather than lose so faithful a pastor as Mr. Grey.' When we left her we were both so wearied, and, to tell the truth, so ashamed of our errand, that we would go nowhere else, and I shall never love Mr. Grey half so well, again, for asking for more salary as the condition of remaining here.'

'I do not believe he did ask it, said Mrs. Everett, 'for he is not extravagant, and $800 is enough for any prudent man, with only two children, in a small town like this.'

'If it is not enough, he ought to starve,' said Mr. Everett. 'Why, there are not ten men in this parish whose income is more than that. I'll go and *see him to-morrow, to tell him how to economize, and convince him that* 'tis enough and more than *enough* for all his wants—and he'll hear me, I know he'll hear me, for he's a good boy, and was not I his sponsor in baptism? and did not I fight at the side of his grandfather in the *old* war? ay, and had to bring his last words and blessings home to his widow. Ah she is a noble woman, and nobly did she bear her loss, and brought up her six children 'as good as the best.' Yes, and when Harry's father was lost at sea, she took him and his feeble mother home, and nurtured the one and nursed the other, as if she had nothing to care for in the world but them, and she never had $800 a year, nor nothing like it—this all comes of that city wife he has taken!'

'Oh! no, grandpa, it does not, for she is the best woman in the world—as meek as an angel—and I *know* it isn't her fault.'

'May be not, chi'd, but those city girls are always extravagant—he'd better have taken Helen Prime.'

'And what would poor Frank have done then, grandpa?' asked Lucy, smiling—while as if the very name of his favorite grandson brought peace to the old man's heart, he reseated himself, with a murmured blessing on 'the sailor boy,' refilled his pipe, and after half an hour of tranquil silence, bade Lucy call their one domestic, and opening the big Bible, from which he had read every night for more than forty years, ended the day with his usual prayers, and but that he asked with a deeper emphasis a blessing on the teachers of the Truth, and that his voice trembled when he prayed for 'those who go down to the sea in ships,' there was no sign of his late emotion.

That day, when Mr. Gray returned from the postoffice, his wife saw an unwonted cloud on his brow, which not even her affectionate kindness, nor the caresses of his children could dispel. When her little ones were asleep, she stole quietly to his study and found him poring over an open letter, which he immediately handed her, asking at the same time—'*what* shall I do?'

She read it, and then said, "Tis a generous and tempting offer—but *could* you sever the ties that bind you to your present affectionate people?'

'Not if I were alone, Fanny, but your interests, your happiness, and our children's, are to be considered. The field for usefulness is so much wider, think how much more good I might do *there*, and this Church, too, might be more flourishing under another pastor'—

Mrs. Grey interrupted him—'Set me and the children aside—we have enough for all our wants—enough for happiness—and ask yourself if *this field* be not wide enough—if there is any *time* heavy on your hands—if there be not now enough of responsibility on your soul? and, oh, Harry! where will you ever find friends so good and so true as those who have watched you from childhood, with daily increasing love? There is not another George Weston, there is not another 'Grandpa Everett,' in all the world. Do not let ambition mislead you, do not let a desire for *gain* creep into your heart, nor an undue anxiety for the future make you hasty to leave old, tried friends, for strangers. Forgive me if I am too earnest—I know that it is more for my sake than your own that you would accept this tempting offer, and I cannot bear that you should be for a moment influenced by a mercenary motive.'—She paused—he looked in her excited face for a moment with a half sad smile, and then said gently, 'You do not *quite* understand me, my wife—I am *not* as mercenary, nor so ambitious as you seem to believe—my people are twined with every fibre of my heart, but I have often thought a stranger might be a more successful preacher to them—that the Church would *grow* more—they *could* not have a pastor who *loved them* better, but they *might* have one *they* would reverence more. But we will not speak of this, now, Fanny, we will ask counsel of Him who has promised that whatsoever we ask faithfully shall be received effectually.'

While Mr. and Mrs. Grey were at breakfast next morning, Mr. Everett bustled into the room, and was scarcely welcomed and seated, before he began—

'Why, how is this, Harry, that you make the condition of staying with us an increase of salary—can't you live on what you have?'

Mr. Grey stared at him in astonishment, and Mrs. Grey exclaimed—O! sir, Harry has asked for no more, we have enough already.'

'Then what do these women mean dancing round begging every body to assist in making his salary up to $1200, to induce him to refuse the '*call*' he's received from that church in the city?'

'How was it known that such an offer had been made me, the letter reached me only last evening and I have not thought of—

'Then you don't mean to leave us, my boy,' interrupted the eager old gentleman, inferring from Mr. Grey's manner that he did not intend to go—'and you are not pressed for money—and you have no bad college debts to pay, as that woman hinted—and you are not extravagant and mismanaging—and 'tis just as my wife said, all a conceit of that meddling Miss Wormwood'—and springing hastily from his chair, he almost overturned little Lucy Grey, who was trying to climb his knee, and begging him not to be angry, for papa is not naughty 'I know he is not, and I am not angry, darling,' he replied, drawing the sweet child to his bosom, and kissing her sunny curls, then turning to Mr. Grey, he added half whisperingly—

'Tell me, now, Harry, if you *do* owe any debt, and if $50 will help you, you shall have it, for Frank—bless his heart—left that sum to buy, he said, something to make Grandmother comfortable'—but we have no need of it, and if the warm-hearted boy ever asks about it, he will be glad we gave it to you.'

Mr. Grey pressed the shrivelled hand which in his earnestness the old man laid on his arm, while tears clouded his dark eye, and replied—'My dear, kind friend, how can I thank you for this and every proof of your love; indeed, we do not want money—my income is amply sufficient for all our wants, and when the necessities of others require more than I can give, you know that the purse of George Weston is as open to me as if it were my own'—and, overpowered by emotion, he retired precipitately to his study, and Mr. Everett, with a hasty kiss to little Lucy, and a kind farewell to her mother, hastened to tell the *good news*, as he called it, to his wife.

George Weston called that morning on Mr. Grey, and inquired, more delicately, perhaps, but not more kindly, of his intentions and wishes, proffering any sum, (for he too, had heard of college debts, etc.) needful to relieve his friend from all pecuniary embarrassment. The week rolled on, and spite of Mr. Everett's repeated assurance that 'Mr. G. did not want any more salary' the collectors were very busy, and in most cases very successful—so that when Saturday came, hardly a doubt remained that the desired sum would be raised and Mr Grey retained by them—indeed, they were sure of it, for Mr. Weston was able and no doubt willing to make up the deficiency, though as he lived several miles from the village, he had not been appealed to, but his wife had given her word, and all knew that in most matters,

'——their minds
Were as the mingling autumn winds
Which breathe together.'

When the people assembled in the porch of the Church on Sunday, several of them were confident they would be asked to remain awhile after service, to confer with the Rector on urgent business, and Mr. Percival was unanimously chosen to make the offer of increased salary, and express the wish of the church as regarded a change of teachers.

Many noticed that Mr. Grey's manner was unusually solemn on that day, and all observed the emphasis with which he pronounced the text—'I have *enough*, my brother.' He did not say much of Jacob's subtle policy, in attempting to bribe Esau to let him and his people pass through Edom, nor did he dwell on the weakness of Esau in accepting his brother's offering, after so earnestly declining it, in the words of the text—but he spoke eloquently on the necessity of being contented with our lot, of being thankful for the blessings so freely bestowed, and finding his flock unusually attentive, he closed his book, and with a meek and holy look, said—'My friends, your thoughts and mine, although we have not conferred together, have been for the last three days upon the subject, a subject on which I do not deem it irreverent to address you on this consecrated spot. How you learned I had been invited to minister in another parish, I will not inquire—it was my wish you should not know it, for I think it is seldom *necessary* and *never delicate* for a clergyman to inform his people that he has received and rejected such an offer. For your affectionate wish to keep me among you, evinced by your zealous endeavors to increase my salary, you have my most heartfelt thanks—your motive was liberal and generous—yet it pains me that you have so mistaken me—that you could have believed for an hour that he whom you so unanimously choose to succeed our late venerated pastor—he, to whom some of you before me have shown from his earliest childhood the kindness of parents and brothers, would on the first summons, loose all the cords of gratitude and love which bound him to you, and for the sake of lucre, or it may be for the hope of fame, to make his abode with strangers. No, my people, no! To you my love, my prayers, my thoughts are given—and as regards an increase of salary, I beseech you let it not be so much as named among you. You have been so generous that my income exceeds most of that of you here—I have grown up among you with habits as simple and wants as few as any, and with all truth and earnestness I would say with Esau—'I have enough.' Do not take my remarks unkindly, for I would not cause a moment's pain to any heart—let me still live in your love, let me still be blessed and strengthened by your prayers—remember, that in becoming your Pastor, I have not ceased to be the *child* of your own rearing, the seaman's widow's son.'

Perhaps some of the congregation were disappointed—some, perhaps dissatisfied—but the kind, the wise and good among them, felt more than ever, that their young pastor was indeed *their own*. There are well-meaning, mistaken Mr. Percivals, and busy, *priest-pampering* Miss Wormwoods in all parishes—we hope there are also generous George Westons, and, at least, *some* pastors and *their wives*, as humble, as faithful, and contented, as Harry and Fanny Grey.

THE TALKING MACHINE. N. P. Willis had an interview last week with the Talking Machine, exhibited in New York, which he thus describes, in a letter to the editors of the National Intelligencer:—

I had a half hour's interview with the TALKING MACHINE this morning, and found him a more entertaining *android* than most of my wooden acquaintances—(the man who *thinks for him* being a very superior person.) I must first give you a *tableau* of the room. A German woman takes your half dollar at the door, and points you to a semi boxed up Turk, (query:—Why are all automata dressed in turbans?—a Turk seated in a kind of low pulpit, with a green shirt, a good complexion, a very fine beard, and a pearl breastpin. Out from under his shoulder issues a bunch of wooden sticks, arranged like a gamut of pump handles, and behind this, ready to play on his Turk, sits Mr. Faber, the contriver. I immediately suggested to Mr. F., by the way, that the costume and figure had better have been female, as the *bustle* would have given a well placed and ample concealment for all the machinery now disenchantingly placed outside—the performer sitting down naturally behind and playing on her like a piano.) The Turk was talking to several ladies and gentlemen when I entered, and my name being mentioned by one of the party, he said: 'How do you do, Mr. ——?' with perfect distinctness. There was a small musical organ in the room, and one of the visiters played 'Hail Columbia!' the automaton singing the words 'like a man.' There was no slighting or slurring of dipthong or vowel, sybillate or aspirate. Duty was done by every letter with a legitimate claim to be sounded—the only fault being a strong German accent, (which of course will wear off with travel,) and a few German peculiarities, such as pronouncing v's like w's, gargling the gutturals, &c. &c.

I understood Mr. Faber to say that he was seven years contuiving the utterance of the vowel *e*. Mr. F. has a head and countenance fit for a speechmaker, (maker of the gift of speech, I mean,)—a head of the finest model, and a mouth strongly marked with intelligence and feeling. He is simple, *naif*, and enthusiastic in his manners. The rude musical organ in the room was his own handiwork, and at the request of one of the ladies he sat down to it and played a beautiful waltz of his own composing. He may well be completely absorbed, as he seems to be in his androides. It says anything, in any language. It cannot cough—not being liable to bronchitis; nor laugh—being a Turk. But it can sing, and has a sweet breath and a well governed tongue. In short, it is what would pass in the world for 'a very fine man.'

The remains of Gov. Gilmer were received at Richmond on the evening of the 7th, and the next day taken to Scottsville.

RELIGIOUS READING.

REV. MR. JOHNSTON'S DISCOURSE.

On Sunday we were invited to go to the Baptist Church in Framingham, to hear something of a doctrinal character. Mr. Johnston is a foreigner, educated, as we learn, at Edinburg. We heard but a part of his discourse.

He told his hearers it was very clear that Unitarianism and Universalism were the same thing, and he proved it by showing that the Universalist minister of that town had once preached in the Unitarian house. He then proved that Unitarianism is not Christianity, because it differed in many points from what he considered Christianity. He said the Unitarians worship one God only, while Trinitarians worship God in three persons.—That they had views of human depravity different from Trinitarians.—That they differed on the means of salvation. That they considered Christ a created being, and denied his supreme divinity.—That they hold to no punishment after death, for the Universalists hold to none.

Mr. J. endeavored to trace the origin of Unitarianism; he said there were wandering stars in the firmament long ago, but they had gone down in the blackness of darkness, never to rise. He said Unitarianism, consisted at first in negations; latterly it had assumed a more positive character—sometimes he found an imitation of orthodoxy in their teachers; but where such imitation exists it indicates either *servility* or *hypocrisy*.

He cited a passage of scripture to prove that God shed his own blood on the cross to purchase the redemption of man. He objects to the doctrine of some, "that all cannot construe the scriptures alike," for the apostle Paul was most confident that "he declared the whole counsel of God."

On the whole, he pronounced Unitarianism a most dangerous and fatal heresy, as Universalism is, and though Channing was regarded as its brightest luminary, he intimated that Channing faltered somewhat in his faith, for in his last days he wrote to a friend that as he grew older he had less confidence in sectarianism, and was more and more inclined to be charitable to all men.

He argued from this that Dr. Channing's religion could not be relied on, for in his latter days he was less dogmatical, less positive, and more ready to acknowledge that his own opinions were not infallible. This was not like Paul, for Paul had not the least hesitation in stating that he declared the whole counsel of God.

Mr. Johnston gave his reasons for not continuing to take his turn with the Unitarian and the Universalist preachers in visiting the poor house and preaching to the inmates, as "it is impossible," said he, "I can recognise them as Christian instructors, believing as I do, that neither ultra Universalism nor Unitarianism can be Christianity, if the bible be the word of God."

"My objections are based upon the conviction that the existing arrangement under which I am invited to preach in the poor house, is, like many other arrangements, calculated to annihilate all distinctions between truth and error, and aware of the tendency of the human mind to the latter, contributing so far to the injury of the former."

Mr. J. defended the stand he had recently taken not to take his turn in preaching at the poor house, as invited by the town, on the ground that he could not consider the Unitarian or the Universalist ministers as Christians. He respected and esteemed those preachers in town as moral and gentlemanly citizens. "But from their religion and their religious influence," said he, "my prayer is, good Lord deliver me and the community." It was on this account that he declined preaching at the poor house. He did not think it consistent with his duty to God to preach where Unitarians and Universalists had preached.

He said the Mormons, the followers of Joe Smith, might as well claim to be Christians as the Unitarians; for they too believe in one God. The Mahometans also, had as good a claim to the name of Christians as the Unitarians had; for they believe in one God, and they consider Christ a prophet.

The above is only a sketch of the discourse delivered in the evening, at the Baptist Church—There was not a great number at the meeting. We make no comments on this discourse—we only make a record of it.

GRATITUDE TO PARENTS.

Children, you should consider how much you owe your parents. The time has been, and it was not a long time past when you depended wholly on their kindness, when you had not strength to make a single effort for yourselves, when you could neither speak nor walk, and knew not the use of any of your powers. Had not a parent's arm supported you, you must have fallen to the earth and perished. Observe with attention the infants, which you so often see, and consider that a little while ago you were as feeble as they are; you were only a burden and a care, and you had nothing, with which you could repay your parent's affection. But did they forsake you? How many sleepless nights have they been disturbed by your cries! When you were sick, how tenderly did they hang over you! With what pleasure have they seen you grow up to your present state; and what do you now possess, which you have not received from their hands? God indeed is your great parent, your best friend, and from him every good gift descends; but God is pleased to bestow every thing upon you through the kindness of your parents. To your parents you owe every comfort; you owe to them the shelter you enjoy from the rain and cold, the raiment which covers, and the food which nourishes you. While you are seeking amusement, or are employed in gaining knowledge at school, your parents are toiling that you may be happy, that your wants may be supplied, that your minds may be improved, that you may grow up and be useful in the world. And when you consider how often you have forfeited all this kindness and yet how ready they have been to forgive you, and to continue their favors, ought you not to look upon them with the tenderest gratitude! What greater monster can there be than an ungrateful child, whose heart is never warmed and melted by the daily expression of paternal solicitude; who, instead of requiting his best friend by his affectionate conduct, is sullen and passionate, and thinks that his parents have done nothing for him, because they will not do all he desires! My young friends, your parents' hearts have ached enough for you already; you should strive from this time, by your expressions of gratitude and love to requite their goodness. [Channing.

AFFECTING INCIDENT. A writer from Washington says of the late disastrous accident:—

The most affecting incident that I observed during the whole proceedings, occurred at the door of the vault, when the body of Com. Kennon was about to be deposited within its dark recesses. Two little sons of the deceased officer were among those who followed him to the grave, and the youngest, a child of eight or ten years of age, clung to the coffin, in the bitterness of his anguish, until it was found necessary to withhold him by force. To his almost infantile perception this was probably the first complete realization of the irrevocable departure of his parent. Of the awful change of death he had an instinctive but vague conception, but at this moment rushed upon his young mind the first consciousness of a parting that knows no return, of a sleep that knows no waking, and the agony of that moment was the terrific induction of his childish heart into the sorrows, the sufferings and the trials of life.

It is said that Nicholas Biddle has left a history of the most important events of his life, with the associates who advised and aided him, and that the book will soon be published.

McLEAN ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE.

[Continued from our last.]

The next most usual cause of death with us is from epilepsy. Each year proves that this comprises over a third of our mortality. For the forms of this disease combined with derangement or imbecility of mind, our experience forces the painful conclusion, that no medical agents have the slightest curative, or protractive, or modifying influence. Its tendency is always downward—slowly, it is true, in many cases, but always surely and uninterruptedly.

The third most usual precedent of death is a form of cerebral affection, well marked in its outward manifestations, but the pathological character of which has not been well investigated, as far as I can judge. It, no doubt, is a form of inflammation of the brain and its membranes, yet still widely removed from common inflammation or phrenitis. The character of the mental aberration is much more analogous to the delirium of typhus or the advanced stages of typhoid fever, than to any ordinary type of mental derangement. The patient is rarely violent or furious; presents in his wildness few of the peculiarities of active mania, some of which are scarce ever absent in high maniacal excitement; has momentary glimpses of recognition of familiar persons, but soon relapses into confused, indefinite, indistinct delusions, almost always of the painful kind; often has great abhorrence of taking food, from the belief that it is poisoned or uncleanly, or that taking it will do great injury to himself or the world, while this loathing is almost always connected with much gastric disturbance, and inflammation of the mucous membranes; the countenance is pale and shrunk;—has no intolerance of light or sound; frequent yet feeble pulse, with great sleeplessness.—When recovery takes place, the mind very rapidly regains its tone and strength. In fact, the whole symptoms and progress of the disease are more like fever than mania, yet differing too essentially from the former to be classed as such.

Each year has seen several patients under our care succumb under this train of symptoms. It is perhaps this form of death which in some instances is ranked as death from acute mania. I presume so, from the fact of never having known mania, *per se*, a fatal disease, unless this be so considered.

The remaining causes of death have been very few, but much diversified. Phthisis has been an exceedingly rare affection. I find but two deaths from this cause amongst the more than eighty deaths which are registered. As it almost never has happened that a removal of a sick and hopeless case has been made, I regard this as rather an extraordinary circumstance. I have known only two instances where this disease has occurred in patients after their removal. In both these, it was latent until the insanity was removed.

In regard to the curability of insanity in its different manifestations, there can be no general rule better established, than that this is directly in the ratio of the duration of the symptoms.—Hence cases of violent and furious mania, of deep and suicidal depression, of dangerous and unsafe propensities, are ordinarily the most favorable class of cases received as regards restoration. Patients with such manifestations, will ordinarily be placed under care with but little delay. On the contrary, cases of less grave aspect, or where the mind is gradually and insidiously changing from soundness, or where the delusions are not of a character to involve the safety or comfort of others, will be ordinarily allowed to become chronic and confirmed before admission. In fact, some violent paroxysm or exacerbation, is often the immediate cause of such being sent from home, and this outbreak usually forms, in the estimate of the world, the beginning of their insanity.

This general rule of curability being determined by promptness of application of curative means, does not hold true in regard to that class of cases, though more numerous each year with us, where the disease is referred back to some sudden organic injury of the brain, manifested by a *fit* of greater or less marked decidedness.

* * * * *

Insanity with suicidal propensity. This is a form of disease believed to be eminently common in this country. For reasons before intimated, patients with this propensity are rarely made inmates of an institution, from the difficulty and hazard attending their care elsewhere; of course, they are almost all recoverable. If prevented from self-injury, they ordinarily have a slow and gradual recovery. One patient with us, who was always on the look out for means of effecting his design of self-destruction, recovered after more than a year's treatment.

In cases with him and peculiarity, our dependence for the safety of the sufferer has been unremitted, vigilant watching. Where satisfactory evidence has been evinced that this act is meditated, we do not allow any apprehensions of its stimulating the patient to renewed attempts on finding himself watched, to prevent this imperative duty from being fulfilled.

Hence in cases of this kind our reliance has been solely on such precaution. On many occasions and subjects, it will do to trust much to the veracity of those even much deranged.—Pledges not to abuse privileges, to go out and return punctually, and the like, may be extended to a great degree. Indeed, they are safe to a far wider limit than it is expedient to grant them, on account of certain resulting evils connected with the patients' happiness and restoration, which are apt to more than compensate for such indulgences. But where the pledge would cover so all important and irretrievable a hazard as that of life, we have never trusted to it. The suicide's last act often is accompanied with false representations; his whole intent is not unfrequently accompanied with great sagacity in throwing the inexperienced and unskilled off their guard. I should not with my experience with the suicidal insane, pay the slightest regard to any promises which they might make touching this act. We have found, (a fact long since recognized,) that the manner and countenance of those meditating suicide have a characteristic expression, a recognition of which is of much importance.

Among the patients admitted during the last eight years, this dreadful accident can scarcely be said to have occurred. The only apparent exception to this remark is in an instance which occurred four or five years since, which has been before alluded to, in our Annual Reports; that which would ordinarily have been a mere suicidal attempt proved the cause of death, in an aged and exhausted sufferer.

CONSUMPTION CURED BY MECHANICAL RESPIRATION. Dr. Mattson, whose office is at the corner of Franklin and Hawley streets, is publishing a little work on the above subject for the use of his consumptive patients. Besides directions for conducting the process of mechanical respiration, it will contain hints respecting diet, and other matters of importance. Among the numerous patients in this city whom Dr. M. has cured of consumption, he is permitted to refer to Mr. S. H. Gilman, 4 London street; Mr. Wm. O. Parker, 10 City wharf, and Mr. Geo. A. Bailey, 192 Washington street. We take pleasure in speaking upon this subject, as we ourself have been greatly benefitted by mechanical respiration. Asthma and Bronchitis, according to the above work, are treated differently from consumptions, and it seems with great success. [Boston Daily Bee.

The Quincy Aurora states that Mr. George F. Wilson, of that town, is now wearing a pair of thick boots "for the *fifteenth* winter, having the first pair of taps on them, and in good condition. He travels daily in them from his residence in the western part of the town, to the Braintree Common, where he works as a blacksmith, making a distance of several miles each day. Still they are sound in every part, and bid fair to do service as many years longer. He says they were made fourteen years ago last fall, by Thomas P. Newcomb, of that town. He ascribes their durability in part to the stock and the workmanship, but principally to the care he has taken of them, never putting them near the fire.

MARRIED AT LAST. We notice that in Opelousas, La., on the 22d ult., one Miss Mary Ann Tyde was united to Horatio Knowman, after a courtship of only nine years. We suppose this may be called another instance of the truth of the proverb, that "time and *tide* waits for *no-man*"—as she waited long enough.

LEGISLATIVE.

SATURDAY, March 9.

IN SENATE. Mr. Park, from the joint special committee on remonstrance of James Dyer and others preferring charges against Samuel D. Parker, District Attorney for Suffolk, submitted a report granting leave to remonstrants to withdraw.

The report states that remonstrants failed entirely to substantiate the charges preferred against Mr. Parker, or to raise a doubt in the minds of the committee as to the competence and fitness of Mr. P. for the station he fills, or as to his indefatigable industry in the discharge of his duties. The report also states that the counsel of the remonstrants virtually abandoned the case at the close of the investigation. The rules were suspended, and the report was unanimously accepted by the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE. On motion of Mr. Stone of Beverly, the Committee on Education was directed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the resolve of March 7, 1843, relating to school libraries, as to enable schools in cities and towns not districted, to receive $15 for every sixty children between the ages of 4 and 6 years, whenever they shall give evidence of having raised a corresponding sum, without being obliged to wait until the whole amount for *all* the schools in said city or town shall have been raised and appropriated.

MONDAY, March 11.

IN SENATE. Mr. Kittredge of Essex, moved a reconciliation of the vote whereby the Senate, on Saturday, postponed indefinitely the bill concerning merchants and factors, which motion was advocated by Messrs. Adams, Strong, Hathaway, and Kittredge, and opposed by Mr. Dodge, and finally carried, and then the bill was recommitted.

A communication was received from His Excellency the Governor, by the Secretary of the Commonwealth, transmitting certain resolves of the Legislature of Mississippi, concerning the annexation of Texes.

The order from the House, in relation to the "21st rule" of Congress, was concurred in, and Messrs. H. W. Cushman, Copeland, and Wilson, were joined.

IN THE HOUSE. The following reports were made:—Bills increasing the salary of the Sergeant-at-Arms to $1000 per annum; incorporating the South Boston Lyceum; incorporating the Village Hall Association of Roxbury; and Resolves, allowing David S. Greenough to sell real estate; authorizing the Treasurer to borrow money in anticipation of the sale of scrip.

The bills to reduce the capital stock of the Warren Bank, in Danvers—incorporating the Eagle Cotton Gin Manufacturing Co.—incorporating the Stoughton Branch Railroad Co. making further provision for the observance of the Lord's day—and incorporating the Mutual Relief Society of St. Mary's in Charlestown, among others, were passed to a third reading.

The bills to establish the Fall River Branch Railroad Co.; relating to the registry and returns of births, marriages and deaths; to repeal the act incorporating the Truro Fire and Marine Insurance Co.; incorporating the Seaman's Widow and Orphan Association; incorporating the Davisville Manufacturing Co.; relating to Masters in Chancery; giving further time to the Amherst Bank to close its concerns; incorporating the Episcopal City Mission; incorporating the Baldwin Co.; and increasing the capital stock of the Merchants' Bank, Boston, were passed to be engrossed.

The bills incorporating the Salisbury and East Kingsbury Railroad Company, the Salisbury Branch Railroad Company, and the Boston Female Asylum, among others, were likewise passed to a third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Winchenden, Keene, and Bellows Falls Railroad Company, the question being on a third reading, was taken up and discussed, when the bill was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 102 yeas to 57 nays.

ONE WOLF CAGED. H. C. Taylor, late of the Oberlin Institute, convicted on his own confession of an attempt to destroy by unnatural practices the embryo life of which he was the author, was sentenced, week before last, at Fleria, Ohio, to imprisonment in the county jail for one year, and to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution. On three out of twelve indictments for stealing he also pleaded guilty. Sentence on each, with the costs. The other nine indictments were withdrawn.

FIRE. On Saturday night the Stable of Mr. Hawley, in Hanover street, opposite the American House, was discovered to be on fire. When first seen, the fire had acquired considerable headway, and it was by the utmost exertions of the firemen that the building was saved. Two fine horses were burnt to death. Also in the forenoon of Saturday, about 11 o'clock, the Stable attached to the City Tavern, in Brattle street, was discovered to be on fire, but was extinguished without much damage.

Both were probably work of incendiaries.

A REVOLUTIONARY MATRON. The Editor of the Vergennes Vermonter has lately seen a lock of hair taken from the head of Mrs. Mary Barton, of Hinesburgh, Vt., on the day when she was one hundred and two years old! It is black and glossy, and there is not a spangle of frost in it. The health of the old lady is exceedingly good—she dresses and undresses herself with perfect ease and without assistance, her appetite was good, and her intellectual faculties remain uninpaired.

SUDDEN DEATH. We learn from the New London Advocate, that a lady named Hannah Haines, residing in Waterford, came to her death in a shocking manner on the 3d inst. Feeling unwell in the morning, she went to the cupboard for a dose of salts, which she prepared